MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 FEBRUARY 1981

Iran Domestic Affairs

Rafsanjani Speech--During a visit to Kermanshah, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani told a revolution anniversary gathering that the United States, the Soviet Union and "reactionary elements" in the region and inside Iran are cooperating with "internal capitalists," leftwing and rightwing extremists and all those who suffered as a result of the revolution in activities aimed at undermining and destroying the revolution. Savakists and counterrevolutionaries, he warned, have united and sometimes gather around a "state official," issuing slogans in his name.

In his remarks, reported by Tehran radio, Rafsanjani also cautioned countries such as France, which have strengthened Iraq militarily for "materialistic" reasons, that the free flow of oil to the West will "not continue" in the south of the Persian Gulf for the "next decade." The revolution will spread from Iran, he asserted, beyond Israel, Iraq and Jordan.

Bazargan Warning--Former Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan warned a Qasvin audience that Iran is threatened by civil war. In a revolution anniversary address reported by AFP, which cited the newspaper MIZAN, Bazargan said that unemployment, poverty and shortages have weakened the nation and that prospects for the future are "somber and disastrous."

Iran Foreign Affairs

Iranian-Soviet Relations--Members of an Iranian delegation to the Soviet Union, headed by Jalaleddin Farsi, met with the first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Vasiliy Kuznetsov. According to Tehran radio, Farsi criticized "American imperialism" and Iraqi "aggression" against Iran, also scoring Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Morocco for their support of Iraq. Kuznetsov spoke of "provocations" by the U.S. Navy in Iranian waters, while Iran's ambassador to Moscow, Dr Mohammad Mokri, who also attended the meeting, spoke about future relations between the two countries.

At a press conference reported by TASS, Farsi said that the purpose of the delegation's visit is to familiarize the Soviet public with the aims and nature of the Iranian revolution. Another delegation member said Iran intends to send 50 students next year to study at higher educational establishments in the Soviet Union.

Iranian-Chinese Relations--Iran's special envoy to the PRC, Ayatollah Mohammad 'Ali Khamene'i, told a Beijing press conference that he is satisfied with China's position on the Gulf war but ruled out the possibility of PRC mediation in the conflict. In his remarks, reported by AFP, Khamene'i said his mission is to seek avenues for closer cooperation with China. So far he has held talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Gong Dafei. According to Tehran radio, Kahmene'i's delegation, which arrived in Beijing on 9 February, is scheduled to meet Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Afghanistan Talks

Addressing the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi, Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost said that conditions for political normalization and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from his country will be met as soon as Afghanistan reaches an agreement with neighboring governments. In his speech, reported by Delhi radio, Dost restated Afghanistan's willingness to hold talks with Pakistan and Iran, in the presence of the UN secretary general's special representative. Later, during a press conference also reported by the radio, he said that the special representative's appointment was a useful step, adding that Afghanistan prefers bilateral talks with Pakistan and Iran and that the Afghan question should not "take on an international character."

In his speech to the conference, reported by AFP, Iranian Minister of State for Executive Affairs Nabavi said that Iran will not participate in moves to settle the Afghanistan crisis until all foreign forces have been withdraw from that country. He called for Afghanistan's expulsion from the conference, saying that the Afghan seat should be given to the country's "real representatives."

Earlier, in a press conference reported by Karachi radio, Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said that his government will cooperate with the UN secretary general's special representative in arranging trilateral talks among Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan. Rejecting bilateral talks, he stressed that the Afghan issue is one of international concern. Shahi also denied that Pakistan is training or arming Afghan rebels.

Israel

Rejecting U.S. State Department criticism of Israel's settlements policy, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that there can be no argument about the need for an Israeli presence in "Judaea, Samaria and Gaza," adding that such a presence means civilian settlement. In a statement reported by IDF radio, Shamir asserted that "there is not one word" in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty about foregoing an Israeli and Jewish presence in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Egypt

Confirming an earlier statement by President as-Sadat, AFP reported that Egypt and France have signed a cooperation protocol under which France will supply Egypt with two nuclear powerplants, as well as with fuel and technical staff.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Qaddumi Interview--PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi told the Paris-based Arabic magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI that Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis' speech to the Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if was unfortunate in that, while it held the Palestinians responsible for the situation in Lebanon, it did not condemn Israeli attacks on southern Lebanese villages. Sarkis' speech was "different from the one we were hoping for," he said, but nevertheless added that the PLO shares the Lebanese president's concern about an imminent "explosion" in Lebanon and wants to "cooperate and coordinate" with Sarkis and all other "sincere nationalist forces," with Syrian help, to prevent such an explosion.

On other subjects, Qaddumi said that the PLO regards French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing as "more progressive" on the Palestinian issue than his socialist opponents, while France is the most "progressive" EEC country in this regard.

The PLO attaches "no hope" to the current U.S. administration, Qaddumi went on, believing that its statements thus far have been "negative and hostile" toward the Palestinians and the Arab cause.

PDRY

Large numbers of Soviet advisers have arrived in the Al-Khar and Al-Haliyan areas bordering on the YAR, Muscat radio reported, where they supervised the construction of platforms for rocket launchers and long-range guns capable of hitting YAR military targets.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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UN'S PALME ON MEDIATION OF IRAQ-IRAN WAR

LD111409 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 10 Feb 81 p 1

[By Nigel Harvey]

[Excerpts] Stockholm--Olof Palme, UN special envoy for mediation in the Iraq-Iran war, will return to Baghdad this week for the third stage of his mission. Palme told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that he sees great difficulties facing his mission in view of the fact that the conflict has long-standing historical roots. Also both sides are clinging to their views regarding withdrawal. However, he praised both sides for the warm welcome he found in the Iraqi and Iranian capitals.

He said: "I do not wish to spread optimism but I see some movement: the situation is not desperate." He has been informed by both countries that they prefer peaceful settlement to military settlement. Palme said that the whole area is in need of peace and that therefore there must be patience and persistence.

Last week Palme was able to secure the International Red Cross's assistance in facilitating the exit of 70 ships stranded in the Shatt al-'Arab since the beginning of fighting 4 months ago. The two sides have agreed in principle on the departure of the stranded ships during specific periods and referred to the role of the International Red Cross. But initially the International Red Cross refused to allow the use of its flag on the ships on the grounds that there was no humanitarian reason for this. The operation to release the ships became even more complicated. Palme said that a survey of Shatt al-'Arab waters had to be carried out to make sure that there were no mines after which the ships would be towed across the Shatt al-'Arab.

Palme points out that the question of ships is a side issue and does not need a temporary cease-fire; it only needs people to stop firing on the ships, the observers, the captives, and those clearing the mud.

On the other hand Palestinian sources said that if International Red Cross assistance cannot be provided in this matter the Palestinian Red Crescent might be an acceptable substitute for both sides. The Red Crescent is ready to carry out this mission.

In his next trip, which he will make between 15 and 20 February, Palme will "delve deeper into the various issues which must be included in the comprehensive settlement." But now the operations need patience and persistence. Palme seems calm at a time when other quarters, particularly the Islamic Conference, are trying to mediate. Also the UN team is in close contact with the other quarters that are trying to mediate.

VOP: JORDAN TO SEPARATE BORDER POST WITH SYRIA

JN091927 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1845 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Reliable sources in Amman said today that a delegation of Jordanian civilian and military officials will leave for Ar-Ramtha, which lies on the border, tomorrow, Tuesday, in order to officially separate the Jordanian and Syrian border posts. These sources added that effective tomorrow, Tuesday, Syrian citizens must have passports to be allowed to enter Jordan, since identity cards are no longer sufficient for entry.

The border posts between Jordan and Syria were united in 1976 for the purpose of (?simplifying) procedures, since exiting Jordan and entering Syria took place via the Syrian post of Dar'a while exiting Syria to Jordan took place via the Jordanian post of Ar-Ramtha.

STEADFASTNESS FRONT 'EXPECTED' TO HOLD SUMMIT

JN130812 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Informed sources in New Delhi have stated that the foreign ministers of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, who are participating in the work of the Nonaligned Conference, have discussed the possibility of holding a summit for the front during March. The courses add that the Syrian, Algerian, Libyan and PDRY foreign affairs ministers and the head of the PLO Political Department met in the Indian capital yesterday and discussed Arab strategy during the coming period and the current Middle East situation in light of the latest developments on the Arab and international levels. The sources point out that it is expected that the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front summit will take place on 8 March.

PLO'S QADDUMI ADDRESSES NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

For an AFP report on the 11 February address to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi by PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi, see page A 8 of the 12 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.

VOP REPORTS ON 'ARAFAT'S LONDON TIMES INTERVIEW

JN070820 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has condemned U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statements in which he made false accusations against the Palestinian revolution. The brother commander in chief said that the revolution does not give any importance to such accusations and lies. In an interview with THE TIMES of London magazine yesterday, Brother Abu 'Ammar called on Americans to recognize the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights because the Americans have a moral and an historic responsibility toward the Palestinian people. Brother Abu 'Ammar attacked the treasonous Camp David agreements and said they are a provocative conspiracy.

On the so-called options enemy forces are putting forth to settle the Middle East crisis, Brother Abu 'Ammar rejected the so-called Jordanian option and stressed that the only solution is the Palestinian option. He added: We are ready to establish special relations between the independent Palestinian state and the Jordanian state in accordance with the agreements concluded between the two parties.

In his interview the brother commander in chief said he believes Jews and Palestinians can coexist in the future Palestinian state. He added: They must however accept that we will return. Brother Abu 'Ammar explained that the state would be a democratic one and that, undoubtedly, there will be elections. Our people have the right to elect any person they want.

In reply to a question on the possibility of his mediating the Afghan crisis, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: If the Afghan people ask me to do this, I will be ready to carry it out and to go anywhere for this purpose.

'ARAFAT'S INTERVIEW WITH YAR PAPER REPORTED

JN051259 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1210 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] San'a', 5 Feb (GNA)--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has expressed the hope that the good offices efforts to stop the Iraqi-Iranian dispute will be met with cooperation from the two parties concerned, in order to enable these efforts to implement practical and blessed steps to this effect.

'Arafat was referring to the efforts being exerted by the nonaligned committee, which will convene tomorrow in the Indian capital, New Delhi. 'Arafat did not rule out the possibility of change occurring in the present stand now that the U.S. hostages in Iran have been released. In an interview he granted to the Yemeni paper on 13 June, published in San'a' today, 'Arafat affirmed that nothing is impossible.

On unifying the Palestinian resistance groups, 'Arafat said: The Palestinian resistance is unified within the framework of the PLO, whose groups are characterized by democracy.

'Arafat stated that the Zionist enemy's ambitions in southern Lebanon might expand as this enemy seizes new areas. He indicated that the Zionist ambitions have no limit, citing the stages of the enemy's seizure of occupied Palestine and then parts of Golan, Sinai, the West Bank of the River Jordan and then southern Lebanon. He added: What is taking place in southern Lebanon now is only a prologue to seizing even more Arab territory.

PLO'S AL-HASAN INTERVIEWED BY ABU DHABI PAPER

NC091154 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1010 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Feb (GNA)--A Palestinian official has revealed that the third Islamic Conference summit held recently in At-Ta'if adopted secret resolutions particularly on Jerusalem and Palestine, the implementation of which will be carried out far from information clamor to avoid the tension that usually accompanies polemics. The newspaper AL-BAYAN today cites Khalid al-Hasan, PLO Executive Committee member, as saying that the Islamic summit resolutions contained clauses on the establishment of a military coordination bureau within the Islamic Conference Organization's Secretariat General for consultations with confrontation forces and the PLO on all military topics. This shows that the third Islamic summit has shown more seriousness than previous Arab and Islamic summits.

The Palestinian official said that Arab solidarity is the basis for the effectiveness of the Islamic summit resolutions to confront the Zionist enemy directly.

The Palestinian official praised the Islamic summit resolutions, adding that in terms of content and formulation they are the most comprehensive and clearest resolutions adopted so far.

Touching on the European initiative, Khalid al-Hasan said that the maximum that could take place at the current stage if Arab decisions are translated into serious and clear deeds is that Europe will change its stand to favor our phased objective but, he added, this change would just be a tactical retreat that would not affect the support provided by Europe and the United States for Israel's security. This is something we should realize, and even if this change takes place, it will not take place easily.

Al-Hasan warned that the Zionist enemy, the United States and Europe in concert will direct events in the opposite direction. He added: We must understand this in order to thwart the enemy's tactics of inflaming the dispute between the PLO and Jordan.

On the Jordanian option Al-Hasan said that this option has been put forth by the United States and Israel since 1967 and it is part of a basic strategy which consists in not recognizing the Palestinian people and their leadership. He added that this option has been rejected by Jordan. At the third Islamic Conference summit the Jordanian monarch had rejected any option called the Jordanian option and has said that any option should be Palestinian.

On the PLO's participation in the Arab good offices committee set up to settle the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and what he expects of this committee, Khalid al-Hasan said that the PLO will do all it can to halt the fighting between Iraq and Iran and to bring them to negotiate because this is a basic requirement dictated by the higher interests of the Palestinian cause.

NEW PALESTINIAN COMMANDER APPOINTED IN JORDAN

JN110720 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Amman--Col Samir al-Khatib, head of the PLO Military Department, arrived in Amman this week to assume his new post as the commander of the Palestinian Liberation Army [PLA] in Jordan. The PLA's arms and personnel are being developed and increased. As for Col Na'im al-Khatib, who served as the acting PLA commander in Jordan for more than 1 year, he has been appointed as a field commander for the PLA troops in Jordan.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES KUWAITI AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON

JN111831 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received Kuwaiti Ambassador to Lebanon 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'Ayjan. During the meeting the military escalation in the south, the repeated and increasing attacks on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples during the past period and other common Arab issues were discussed.

YASIR 'ARAFAT CHAIRS PLO LEADERSHIP MEETING

10 Feb Meeting

JN110304 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, presided over a meeting of the Palestinian leadership yesterday. During the meeting they discussed the military situation in southern Lebanon and the Israeli movements in preparation for a large-scale aggression. Our correspondent has learned that the meeting dealt with the important major topics on the agenda of the PLO Central Council, which is scheduled to convene next Saturday in Damascus.

12 Feb Meeting

JN130308 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The Higher Coordination Committee met last night under PLO Executive Committee Chairman Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and discussed the Israeli military escalation and continued raids on Lebanese and Palestinian civilians. The committee also discussed the security situation and adopted several measures.

PALESTINIAN, LEBANESE LEADERSHIPS HOLD MEETINGS

NC111301 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Excerpts] During the past 24 hours the Palestinian and Lebanese national leaderships held a series of separate and joint military meetings to discuss the Zionist enemy movements in preparation for a major aggression against south Lebanon.

Yesterday brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] presided over two meetings: The first for the Palestinian command and the second for the expanded higher military council of Al-'Asifah forces. At both meetings the situation was reviewed on the local, Arab and international spheres; the military situation in the south was also discussed.

In south Lebanon the ioint command of the Lebanese national movement and the Palestinian resistance held a meeting in Sidon yesterday afternoon. It discussed new developments and action to mobilize the masses in order to confront the Zionist-isolationist military escalation.

VOP REPORTS ON RAKAH CONVENTION; CITES WAFA

JN130836 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The Communist Party [RAKAH] is scheduled to end its convention in Haifa today. The RAKAH began its 19th convention the day before yesterday under the following slogan: For the sake of unity in the struggle against occupation and the threat of fascism and for a just peace, democracy and equality.

RAKAH Secretary General Meir Wilner announced in the report from the party's Central Committee his complete support for the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip under the PLO.

Wilner denounced the hostile and adventurous course being adopted by the Israeli Government, the occupation of the Arab territories, which has continued for more than 14 years, and the Camp David accords, affirming that the RAKAH adheres to the Palestinian people's national legitimate rights, including the right to determine their fate and establish their independent state, whose capital will be Arab Jerusalem.

Wilner affirmed RAKAH's solidarity with the Polish people in their struggle against capitalism, with the Iranian, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran and Namibian revolutions and with the Afghan people's struggle. He denounced U.S. support for the [words indistinct] Pakistan.

WAFA's political commentator lauded the RAKAH convention for its struggle against Zionism, militarism, and fascism; its struggle against the policies of constructing settlements in the occupied Arab territories and of intimidation, terrorism and change; its defense of those detained from among the sons of the Palestinian people; and its support for the Palestinian people's rights to return to their homeland, determine their fate and establish their independent state.

The party has alwsys and is still defending these rights whenever the occasion arises for declaring these stands.

BAHRAIN

AMIR CONGRATULATES BANI-SADR ON NATIONAL DAY

GF111154 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, sent a congratulatory cable to Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of his country's national day.

BAHRAIN REPORTED STUDYING FORMATION OF PARLIAMENT

GF072018 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 6 Feb 81 p 6

[Excerpts] Kuwait--AL-KHALIJ has learned from informed Gulf sources that the governments of all the Gulf countries are watching with great interest the expected return of the Kuwaiti National Assembly at the end of this month. These sources said that the Gulf countries have for some time been studying formulas for adopting a suitable form of parliamentary democracy. The sources disclosed to AL-KHALIJ that the Bahraini Government in particular is currently studying the possibility of setting up a parliament, more than 5 years after the dissolution of the National Assembly early in 1976. The sources say that the tendency now is to form a consultative assembly, all of whose members will be appointed--whereas the members of the former Bahraini National Assembly were elected or appointed.

The same sources say that the Bahraini Government intends to appoint a large number of the members of the former assembly in the consultative council and that it will bring in the largest number possible of young talent. It will also make an effort to have the members representing various sectors of the people.

The sources believe that Saudi Arabia may also revive a plan that has already been publically discussed by the government. This plan also provides for the formation of a consultative council. The sources believe that the Bahraini Government will not adopt any practical measures on this matter until several months have lapsed when the results of the new Kuwaiti experiment will be known.

BRIEFS

GULF ALUMINUM COMPANY ESTABLISHED--A contract for establishing the Gulf company for (?galvanizing) aluminum was signed at government house at 1000 today by the ministers of industry and trade of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait, the State of Qatar, the Republic of Iraq, the Sultanate of Oman and the State of Bahrain. Bahraini Development and Industry Minister Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi thanked the industry and trade ministers and members of the Gulf organization for industrial consultations for signing the first major contract for this organization that was formed 4 years ago to draw up a strategy for the aluminum industry in the Gulf region. The company has capital assets totalling 24 million Bahraini dinars. The demand for (?galvanized) aluminum products is approximately 40 percent of the total demand of all types of aluminum products in the area. [Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Feb 81 GF]

KUWAIT

MINISTER RETURNS FROM NONALIGNED MEETING

LD121825 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, returned home this afternoon after leading Kuwait's delegation to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference in New Delhi.

He said in a statement to KUNA on his return that the conference was important for it came on the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement which had added to international politics a third force with a role and a value; and it allowed the leaders to express their attitudes to the progress of the movement, as indeed did the amir of the land in his message to the conference. Also the conference issued the New Delhi declaration on this occasion.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said that Kuwaiti played a role, in cooperation with its brothers and friends, in presenting the problems that concern us, foremost of which are holy Jerusalem and the Palestine problem. He added that it was an occasion for us to announce the establishment of the cooperation council of the Arab Gulf countries. Also the conference reached a formulation calling for keeping the Indian Ocean free of international conflicts as a guarantee of its security and stability. He added that the conference heard statements on the conflict between Iraq and Iran and the global call to both countries to settle their differences on the basis of justice and rights for the sake of security and stability in the region. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said that economic problems featured at the conference, and we reviewed the programe for economic action and agreed to hold an economic conference for this purpose in Venezuela in the future. He added that the conference confirmed its eagerness to see the establishment of a new international economic order and focused its debates on finding ways of cooperation among the nonaligned.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that side meetings of the heads of the delegations naturally provided an opportunity for the exchange of views on current problems, bilateral ones in particular. He explained that the value and the role of the nonaligned are represented in adherence to its original principles, on which it was founded, confirming its role as an independent international force which puts the security and stability of the world foremost among its objectives, free of the strife between big powers and their attempts to create regions of influence and hegemony among members of this movement.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES NONALIGNED MEETING

For a KUNA report on Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabha al-Ahmad's 10 February speech to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi, see page A 12 of the 12 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.

IRAQI INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES IN KUWAIT 9 FEB

JN091143 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Feb (INA)--Sa'dun Shakir, Revolution Command Council member and interior minister, arrived in Kuwait today on a visit of several days. While in Kuwait, Shakir will hold talks with his Kuwaiti counterpart on relations between the two fraternal countries.

Border Dispute Talks

GF091723 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 8 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Kuwait--Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir is scheduled to arrive in Kuwait tomorrow, Monday, on an official visit to settle the border dispute between Iraq and Kuwait.

AL-KHALIJ has learned that Iraq is proposing a resolution of the border dispute with Kuwait by leasing the islands of Warbah and Bubiyan to Iraq so that it can use them in expanding the Iraqi port of Umm Qasr and allow the Iraqi Navy greater scope to maneuver along the relatively narrow Iraqi coastline.

Initially Iraq was demanding sovereignty over the two islands. Kuwait's stand on this matter is not clear yet.

Meeting With Counterpart

LD111034 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Sa'dun Shakir, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and interior minister, held a meeting at 1000 today at the Ministry of the Interior with Interior Minister Shaykh Nawaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir. Our radio and television correspondent learned that at the meeting, which was attended by the Iraqi delegation, views were exchanged on issues of common concern. Mr Sa'dun Shakir and delegation then visited the Defense Ministry where the minister met his brother the Defense and Acting Foreign Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah. The two sides exchanged cordial conversation expressing the ties of friendship and affection between the two sister countries.

Border Talks Continue

LD111412 Kuwait KUNA in English 1030 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Feb (KUNA)--Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud today concluded 3 days of talks with Kuwait leaders on the demarcation of the border between the two countries.

A statement issued by the Kuwait Interior Ministry said that Mr Mahmud discussed with his Kuwait counterpart, Shaykh Nawaf al-Ahmad as-Sabah all aspects of bilateral relations in an atmosphere of total friendship and understanding. The two sides affirmed the need to continue to strengthen the cooperation which exists in all fields.

With regard to the border issue which has long been outstanding, the statement said that each side made its own remarks concerning a solution to this issue, and they decided to continue their meetings until they arrive at a final solution.

The Iraqi minister also met with the amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, and conveyed to him a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. Mahmud also had two meetings with the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah.

SOURCE DENIES GULF COUNCIL LINKED TO WEST

LD121424 Kuwait KUNA in English 1122 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Feb (KUNA)--An official Kuwaiti source Thursday denied that the recently formed Arab Gulf cooperation council has any link with either the West or the East and said its formation was motivated by the common interests of its member states.

The denial came in answer to accusations by the Soviet PRAVDA newspaper last Tuesday in which it charged that the council will give more attention to military affairs than to widening economic cooperation in the region.

The foreign ministers of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Oman agreed during their meeting in Riyadh earlier this month to form the council.

The Kuwaiti source told KUNA that the six-country agreement is a means for achieving a great extent of coordination, integration and solidarity among them in all fields.

He clarified that the council is to work out plans and rules for economy, finance, information, education, health, communications, trade, nationalities, customs and other fields.

The source criticized PRAVDA for depending on American press reports as a base for its commentary on the council formation and expressed astonishment for such stand "especially when PRAVDA itself criticizes sensational news coverage by the U.S. media and genuine stands linked to the people's interests."

PRAVDA quoted the American press as saying that the U.S. and its NATO allies were planning [words indistinct] (?a security pact) in the Arab Gulf region which would be ready to cooperate with the West.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM USSR 10 FEB

JN130857 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 11 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Heir Apparent and Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah received a written message yesterday from the Soviet Government. It was conveyed by the USSR ambassador in Kuwait when he was received by his highness at 0900 yesterday.

It has been learned that the message deals with cooperative relations between Kuwait and the Soviet Union, the Middle East issue, the Afghan issue and the war between Iraq and Iran. The message explained the Soviet viewpoint on these issues.

BRIEFS

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS--The Kuwaiti amir received the credentials of the following ambassadors yesterday: Ecuadorean Ambassador George Cherry Bogons, Turkish Ambassador Nurver Nures and Czechoslovak Ambassador Jan Straka. [Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 10 Feb 81 p 2 JN]

OMAN

MINISTER DENIES FOREIGN FORCES' PRESENCE

JN131041 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0925 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Riyadh, 13 Feb (GNA)--Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, has affirmed that cooperation among the Arab Gulf states is these states' natural right and contradicts neither the Arab League Charter nor the international charters and norms.

He stated that the Riyadh agreement among the Gulf states is not directed against anyone, adding that this agreement is in the interest of the region's states and the entire world.

In an interview with the Saudi magazine AL-YAMAMAH today, he pointed out that discussion during the Riyadh meeting only touched on economic and social affairs. He added that other fields will be discussed during coming meetings. He stressed that consultations and contacts among the Gulf states have not stopped for one day.

Az-Zawawi denied the presence of any Arab or foreign forces on Omani territory, affirming that the region's security and stability stems from its states' solidarity as a group and removing the region from the superpowers' conflicts.

He expressed his country's increasing apprehension with regard to the continuing Iraqi-Iranian war, adding that this war is in the interest of neither the two countries nor the region. He pointed out that such a war will not decide the situation since this can only be brought about through dialogue and peaceful methods.

QATAR

OFFICIALS RECEIVE VISITING IRANIAN DELEGATION

JN121126 Doha QNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Doha, 12 Feb (QNA)--Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani met today with the Iranian parliamentary delegation currently visiting Doha under Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Yazdi, Iranian Majlis deputy.

Qatari Labor and Social Affairs Minister 'Ali ibn Ahmad al-Ansari also met with the Iranian parliamentary delegation, which arrived in Doha the day before yesterday on a 3-day visit.

During the meetings relations between Qatar and the Islamic Republic of Iran were reviewed.

13 Feb Departure

JN130919 Doha QNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Doha, 13 Feb (QNA)--The Iranian parliamentary delegation headed by Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Yazdi left Doha for Dubai this morning following a 3-day visit to Qatar. The delegation conveyed a message from Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i to His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar. It also met with several senior Qatari officials.

BRIEFS

APPOINTMENT OF AMBASSADORS--9 February--The Qatari amir has issued decisions appointing Shuraydah Mu'ad Jubran al-Ka'bi as ambassador to Tunisia; and Ahmad Ghanim ar-Rumayhi as ambassador to Sudan. [Doha QNA in Arabic 1220 GMT 9 Feb 81 JN]

SAUDI ARABIA

KHALID CONGRATULATES BANI-SADR ON NATIONAL DAY

LD121000 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0835 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Riyadh, 12 Feb (SPA)--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has sent cables of congratulations to His Excellency President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to his excellency the governor general of Grenada, Sir Paul Scoon, on the occasion of the national day of their countries.

His Majesty King Khalid conveyed to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and to Sir Paul Scorn sincerest cordial congratulations, with wishes for good health and happiness, and to the fraternal Iranian people and the friendly people of Grenada wishes for further progress and prosperity.

UAE

IRAQI CHARGE D'AFFAIRES MEETS AL-QASIMI

GF101009 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Ash-Shariqah--Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, Supreme Council member and ruler of Ash-Shariqah, received the Iraqi charge d'affaires in the UAE, Usamah al-Khatib, at government house today.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES BANI-SADR ON NATIONAL DAY

GF101007 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has sent a congratulations message to President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on the occasion of Iran's national day.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR--Mr Salim Rashid al-'Aqrubi, the new ambassador of the UAE to Syria, left Dubai for Damascus to take over his new post, succeeding Mr Khalifah Ahmad 'Abd al-Aziz al-Mubarak, who is now the UAE ambassador to France. [Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 10 Feb 81 p 3 GF]

PDRY

U.S. MANEUVERS IN OMAN, SOMALIA CONDEMNED

LD121914 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The mass organizations in Democratic Yemen have issued a statement in which they condemn the new aggressive moves of U.S. imperialism in the Arabian Gulf area and the Horn of Africa. They condemn the U.S. presence and the U.S. military maneuvers in the Sultanate of Oman and Somalia. The mass organizations also support the initiative of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, which calls for the holding of a meeting of states of the area.

The mass organizations have also sent telegrams to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, and Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, in which they call for the condemnation of the aggressive moves of U.S. imperialism and for making the area a zone of peace and security.

The General Confederation of Trade Unions of the republic has also sent telegrams to the WFTU and the International Confederation of Arab Workers in which it asks member organizations of these two federations to stand alongside Democratic Yemen in condemning and denouncing the aggressive moves of U.S. imperialism in the Arabian Gulf area and the Horn of Africa.

LEBANESE COMMUNIST ACTION LEADER ENDS VISIT

LD122126 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Feb 81 EA

[Excerpt] Brother Muhsin Ibrahim, secretary general of the organization of Lebanese Communist Action [munazaat al-amal ash-shuyiu al-lubnani], has praised the call of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, concerning the elimination of foreign military bases from the area. He said this call is the aim of all Arab progressive nationalists and all peoples struggling to achieve their national independence.

Brother Muhsin Ibrahim described his discussions with state and party officials as successful and fruitful, especially his meeting with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which dealt with current developments in the Yemeni arena--in particular since the extraordinary general congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and also the vicious onslaught in the Lebanese arena and the Arab situation in general.

Shortly before leaving Aden international airport, Muhsin Ibrahim confirmed that the viewpoints were identical on all questions. He greatly appreciated Democratic Yemen's firm and principled support for the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. At the end of his statement he expressed hope that relations between the YSP and the organization of Lebanese Communist action will further develop and prosper.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM HUNGARY, YUGOSLAVIA

LD081506 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, has expressed his satisfaction at the outcome of his visits to Hungary and Yugoslavia. He said in a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY after his return to the country this morning that the party delegation held meetings with officials in Hungary and exchanged views with them on developing bilateral relations between the parties and governments of the two friendly countries. He indicated that a number of agreements had been signed.

On his visit to Yugoslavia, Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir explained that he held consultations with officials of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the federal government on the development of bilateral relations in various fields.

Concluding his statement, Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir said that during his visits to the two countries he found great respect and high appreciation for the revolutionary experience of the PDRY under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

YAR

YAR CONDEMNS ABDUCTION OF JORDANIAN DIPLOMAT

JN121015 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Amman, 12 Feb (PETRA)--YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has condemned the criminal assault on the Jordanian Embassy in Beirut and the abduction of Jordanian Charge d'Affaires Hisham al-Muhaysin.

The YAR president has instructed his ambassadors in Beirut and Damascus to quickly hold contacts with the Syrian and Lebanese Governments to exert all necessary efforts for the release of Al-Muhaysin. The YAR president will continue his contacts and efforts for that purpose.

This was conveyed to Acting Foreign Minister Hasan Ibrahim by the YAR ambassador in Amman.

AS-SADAT ADDRESS TO EGYPTIANS STUDYING IN FRANCE

NC121000 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2113 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Address by President Anwar as-Sadat in Paris to Egyptians studying in France--recorded; presumably delivered on 11 February]

[Text] In the name of God: I am really extremely happy to meet with my sons and brothers in Europe, America or any other place I visit, because I see Egypt when I see you. I could not shake your hands today at the airport because protocol arrangements call on us to ride the car and go and, since the weather was freezing, there was no need to delay the man, Giscard d'Estaing, who did not even wear an overcoat. [laughter] I told them, after President d'Estaing had finished, that I wanted to meet with you. There is no doubt that from time to time you must be brought up to date about everything that is going on in your country.

In May, when I carried out the corrective revolution [in 1971], [words indistinct] that we should enter the portals as all the peoples that have built their civilizations and standard of living have done, because we in Egypt are not inferior to these people. As a matter of fact, we have beaten them by 7,000 years in establishing the first government and the first state then. At that time many countries that nowadays are major powers did not have governments or states. I say that in order to rise and build Egypt, and in order to attain the place and status in this world which Egypt rightly deserves by virtue of his history, civilization, nobility and knowledge in the area in which we are living, that is: The Arab region, or the African, and even wider--the Islamic world--I say, you--our representatives--your colleagues and your brothers are qualified to make Egypt take its rightful place. However, to do this we must adopt the path the world has taken and by means of which the West European societies have attained their achievements.

Thus, my first aim of the May revolution was to ensure the Egyptian man and to restore the family without which we could never find ourselves; when we lose the spirit of the family and think that everything is permissible and that everything can be done, we lose all our components, which maintained us throughout 7,000 years.

I would like to remind you of a very simple example. Before the whole civilized world, which has achieved so much in technology and science and so forth, one act [last word in English] by Egypt made the whole world stand in respect for Egypt. This, in particular, was a subject they wrote about--namely, the issue of the shah of Iran. This issue was one of values, and your country, Egypt, is a country of values, loyalty, faith, self-confidence, chivalry and help for the needy. These are our components.

When the shah issue occurred, the whole world--without exaggeration--was dazzled by this act. It is not the act of an individual. It is the act of the Egyptian people. In all the villages of Egypt these values are the basis of life. As I have always said, in the village we respect the values of our society--the values that we have known for thousands of years. The spirit and the values of the family, and not riches or high education, are what matter in the villages. [Words indistinct] was an illiterate person and the entire village goes to him because he takes values into consideration and enjoys the spirit of the family.

If I am proud of anything, really, it is because I have tried to restore the spirit of the family, so that we would not lose ourselves once more, and so that we will be aware of our course. Our way to this is that we should place everything clearly before our people.

Regarding your questions on foreign policy, indeed I must explain it to you as I do to your brothers and our people in Egypt. Please repeat the first question.

[Question] Mr President, in your capacity as the first man of peace in the world, what is your visualization [word indistinct]?

[Answer] My visit to the European Parliament was really one of the best opportunities that was made available to me. The credit for the visit goes to the Europeans, really, because they can see Egypt its position, status and actions. Really the credit goes to them, and I was very keen on the visit. First of all what is our line? What is the basis of our line? After I took power in October 1970 I was faced with a situation. Before that, as you know, I was engaged in political life from a young age. As you know, the revolution broke out and I was a member of the revolution council. In 1956 the revolution council came to an end and Jamal became the first elected president because [his predecessor] Najib had been appointed by the revolution council. When 'Abd an-Nasir died in 1970, I took power. As I have told you, the first thing on which I was keen, and which was the key to everything, was the spirit of the family, and that the spirit of the family should be restored in Egypt.

Why? Because the spirit of the family safeguarded Egypt for thousands of years--and exactly 2,000 years before 23 July 1952 when our revolution broke out. For 2,000 years before the 23 July revolution Egypt was ruled by aliens and invaders. As you know, the last of these were the Turks, who stayed for 400 years in Egypt. Then came the British occupation and then, worst of all, came the Egyptian rulers. Then, after the [word indistinct] independence of 1923, the British sowed discord among the leaders who neglected the aims of the 1919 revolution. In 1919 the people rose and discouraged anyone from forming a cabinet. When King Fu'ad asked someone to form a cabinet he was refused because the will of the people had become clear. The aims of the revolution were to get rid of the alien imperialism--the British--and to attain the people's rights as contained in the constitution, the constitution which regulates the relations of the individual in society, which grants him safety and security, and which is a sign of an advanced or a backward state.

Perhaps you heard me in my latest interview on 25 December, when I talked about a discussion that took place between me and the Japanese foreign minister. The minister was with me when we inaugurated a new tributary for the Suez Canal on 16 December. Japan took an excellent and splendid position. As you know, when we were getting loans from the international bank and from some Arab funds, and when the Arabs let us down in an effort to exert pressure on us, Japan completed the entire project. We completed the first phase of the project when it was inaugurated on 16 December in the presence of the Japanese foreign minister. As we were sitting in the boat, he told me: I wonder whether you here in Egypt know that we began the age of civilization in Japan and Egypt together. I told him that for a year I had been speaking with my kinsmen and people here about this subject, and that a year ago I actually wrote and said that toward the end of the nineteenth century the age of civilization began here and in Japan, and that Japan has recorded this fact in its books. At one time, Egypt was in the lead: in 1879, the people revolted against Khedive Isma'il, extravagance and all this and attained their constitution.

An honorable life for any nation or any individual begins with independence. At that time neither Japan, the East or Africa had a constitution. We had a constitution exactly like in Europe. We attained the constitution in 1379. In 1892 the British occupation came and abolished the constitution, which is the beginning of honorable and strong life for any people. When there is a constitution, democracy and freedom every citizen will build himself and the country as well.

The thread broke. Japan began with us but what did it do? It sent groups like you to Europe and America from 1879 onwards. They first sent students on scholarships, and each book these students studied they took back with them to Japan. The books were translated into the Japanese language. The big books were divided into booklets which were distributed to the graduates in Japan. They began from scratch.

You all remember that, after 55 or 60 years, they built aircraft carriers and planes and were defying America in Pearl Harbor in World War II; after only 50 or 60 years! Why? Because of the people's will.

What happened in Egypt is that the British [words indistnct]. The leadership should have struggled against this, but, regrettably, we ended up with the 19th war [as heard] and the beginning of the 20th century--up to 1914, when Egypt was declared a protectorate and martial law declared in November. From 1914 until our revolution, the country was [words indistinct] no constitution, no popular will. Cromer governed Egypt and humiliated its leaders and pashas; but none of them protested. However, the Egyptian people have never lost their identity; otherwise, everything that happened during those 2,000 years would have been finished. In 1914, they imposed protection and martial law and, for your information, there was an Egyptian press in 1914. There was a journal [last word in English] called ASH-SHA'B issued by the national party. You all know that until 1919 the Al-Wafd [party] did not appear; Al-Wafd appeared after 1919. However, prior to 1919 there was the national party. You should know the value of the press at that time. ASH-SHA'B was being issued by the national party [word indistinct]. When the law declaring Egypt a British protectorate was issued, and when it was stipulated that this law should be published by the newspapers, the paper of the national party had no option except to close down 1 day prior to the publication of the law so as to avoid having to publish it, since disobedience would have meant punishment under martial law and British law. The paper preferred to close down rather than publish the declaration of British protection.

This is to say: Despite the weakness of the khedive and the pashas, the people preserved their noble mantle. The only thing was that they got the wrong rulers [words indistinct].

Thus, the values of our foreign and domestic activities have been the values of Egypt and its people.

Let us talk about foreign policy. I have come to Europe here. As I told you, this is a splendid and excellent opportunity, (?meeting with) the representatives of 260 million Europeans. This is a continent we all wish to emulate in building Egypt--the way the European states built themselves--with technology, freedom, dignity of man, a standard of living and all that is enjoyed by any European on the continent. This must be our objective. [words indistinct]

If we look at the principles of our foreign policy, we will see that they are very simple. As I told you, from the very beginning, when I took over, I have been reviving the family spirit in Egypt [words indistinct]. In the Egyptian village, when there is a problem for someone, for anyone in village, what does the village do? Doesn't it take care of the problem itself? If there were a need for a vendetta, they would do it; if it needed discussion, they would discuss. They take their problems into their own hands.

Well then, we had an issue with Israel, a strange issue. The big powers played around with it. The very creation of Israel came about with the agreement of both world powers, the United States and the Soviet Union. To this day these two powers do not deny this. Well, we fought three wars. Then what? We used to say Israel was a disease and we would never go near it--never. Well, if we did not go near it, how were we to solve our problems? If we did not take our problem into our own hands, who would solve it for us--a guardian?

It was a strange Arab whirlpool. We had a cause, but they let Israel say: You have an issue with me; come and sit with me. [Words indistinct] we kept saying no, no, no. It started with half of Palestine in 1948, then all Palestine, then Palestine and the Golan and (?Sinai). Still we kept saying no, no, no, because [words indistinct]. The cause of Irael had its owner, the Israeli Government, which (?spoke and discussed) and presented to the world its views and rights.

At one time the entire world was with Israel and against us--in the 1967 war. You recall Paris was with them. We were being hit and defeated and Paris and all of Europe was rejoicing because those with a cause took their cause into their own hands. The Israelis told them about Arab talk of heroism such as throwing Israel into the sea. They brought recordings for the European people to hear. They told them that these were the Arabs and [words indistinct].

In spite of the fact that the war was started by Israel as an aggressor, the entire world supported it while we Arabs ignored our cause. [words indistinct] Well, when we refuse to sit down with Israel and refuse to discuss this problem with Israel, shouldn't someone take care of it for us and sit with Israel? Whoever took care of it for us and sat with Israel would be our guardian, which would mean that we are not capable people.

I moved on 4 February 1971, only 5 months after I assumed power. The issue of peace is not new. On 4 February--you will find this in the records of our parliament--on 4 February 1971, I announced that I was prepared to sign a peace agreement with Israel if it withdrew from the Arab territory occupied after 1967, with a first step of withdrawal on the Canal front from the east bank to the passes, followed by a tour by Gunar Jarring, who was appointed by the UN secretary general, to complete the process.

The first principle of our foreign policy is that we should not leave our problems to guardians to solve them for us. Why shouldn't we solve them ourselves? I said this publicly. Twenty-two years had passed since the beginning of the Arab-Israeli conflict. No Arab ruler or layman could (?fault it). I said this to parliament and it was announced to the entire world. This was the first peace initiative. Why? Because I believe that no one is going to solve my problem, Egypt's problem, other than me. Who would defend Arab rights when I had this leading position in the Arab nation? I could see around me that each person was afraid of the other. They would say something behind closed doors and say something quite different when outside. Each of them had 10 different policies. Well, why so, and what was the result? I told you the result. [words indistinct]. When we have a cause we must take that cause ourselves into our own hands. With my full love and confidence in the Arab brothers, none of them should take care of it for me, no. If one of them wants to come and sit with me and (?discuss it) he is welcome, but to let him take care of it for me while I remain idle, no. Nor would I leave it to the foreigner.

The second principle of our foreign policy is that we will not be governed by complexes, traditional policies or any pretext that might (?harm) our cause at any stage. No, our cause is [words indistinct]. The second thing is that we will not be governed by an erroneous unanimity in the Arab nation. We must use our brains. Is this unanimity sound or not?

I will give you an example: You remember the catastrophe that happened in 1967 and the humiliation we felt thereafter. The Security Council held a meeting and tried to adopt a resolution. [words indistinct] all this happened while the Security Council was meeting to adopt a resolution. That year, a U.S.-Soviet plan--as it was called by the press then--was submitted to the Security Council to be adopted for solving the Mideast question. This plan was conveyed to us in Cairo by the UN Security Council. On that day, I was with 'Abd an-Nasir, may God have mercy on his soul. We read the plan [words indistinct]. The plan had a basis for withdrawal, so it was all right. The word withdrawal was mentioned. 'Abd an-Nasir simply sent word to our UN envoy to approve of the plan and to vote for this Security Council resolution. By the time our UN envoy received our acceptance, the 13 Arab countries rejected the draft resolution. They were pursuing their traditional policy of no, no. Had I been in 'Abd an-Nasir's place, I would have done as I am doing now. I would have said (?no).

In the supreme Arab interests [words indistinct] if 13 Arab countries did not accept, they were free. 'Abd an-Nasir could not [oppose the Arabs]; he said he would follow Arab unanimity. The result was that our land remained occupied, we waged a war of attrition and [words indistinct] to the 1973 war, which I launched.

The second principle of our policy is that we will not follow any unanimity if it is erroneous because we have our own maturity and identity. We know what is right and what is wrong, what is lawful and what is unlawful, where is darkness and where is light. What is the use if Arab unanimity refuses to accept a resolution on withdrawal merely because of mere emotions and aimlessness? This is our second principle. We will not be restricted by any traditional positions or accept imposition of any positions that might harm our cause both as Arabs and Egyptians. This is the second principle of our foreign policy.

The third principle of our foreign policy--you heard me, sons, when I addressed our national conference. This is Egypt. Morals are indivisible. I will explain this as follows: No one will come and dictate to us. In politics, no one will be allowed to prevaricate, cheat, make everything permissible, twist facts, act treacherously, or maneuver. Is this cleverness? I say that morals are indivisible. If one does this in politics, he will be as bad in his home and other life. [words indistinct] This might be acceptable in other countries, but in Egypt, never.

Morals are indivisible. Thus we do not pursue a two-faced policy. I am not like all the Arabs who at present say inside chambers that they support us, but cannot say it outside. No. Simply, I draw our policy. This won us the world's full respect. Egypt's word is now well known; if it says yes, it honors its word; if it says no, it honors its word. [applause]

We have many values; I could sit and talk with you at length about them but, simply put, Egypt possesses values. Egypt is noble; it has faith in its country; it has a will and a determination.

[Words indistinct] This is just a glimpse at our political values--or the starting points of our foreign policies. Getting back to Egypt, we find that in the worst of times the entire world had deep respect and regard for Egypt. When the world said [words indistinct] for Iran and Khomeyni, we said: No, you are welcome, for you are a brother and a Muslim; so come to us. We also buried him and accorded him all due respect. The entire world was stunned because we have values and they never go astray. [words indistinct].

Is the situation anything like what the Arabs in our region are portraying it? They are saying: Aha! Camp David has proved to be a failure. This, in addition to the continuing Israeli intransigence and the U.S. bias toward Israel and Begin's announcements about setting up new settlements [words indistinct] this proves that the Camp David accords have decisively failed. [words indistinct]

In Camp David we laid down a framework for peace. We did not say that the peace agreement or the peace treaty were final. No, we said a framework because a problem the size of ours absolutely cannot be solved in one step and because there are a million complexities. We said that we would draw up a framework and from this framework we would move and attain what we wanted.

The framework was composed of two parts: The first dealt with relations between Egypt and Israel and the second dealt with autonomy for the Palestinians. In the part dealing with Egyptian-Israeli relations we said we would resume normal neighborly relations.

When I was at Camp David, Begin challenged me by saying that we would not be able to establish normal relations and asked me whether we would accept the establishment of an embassy and normalization of relations. I told him: Why not, I speak for the Egyptian people.

After the October war, all the complexes were dropped. We no longer had any complexes with Israel and there was no longer any humiliation over what had happened to us in 1967. On the contrary, we regained our confidence and the entire world restored its confidence in us--even after what the Arabs had said that for the next 50 years [words indistinct] after the 1967 defeat. We accomplished the crossing and the world was stunned. The first to speak about this were the Israelis when they called it an earthquake, indicating that everything was shaken in Israeli society. Thanks to its strength of character, Egypt did away with all the complexes. However, before this it was not possible for us to sit with Israel. After the 1967 defeat the Soviet Union asked me in 1972 to meet with Mrs Meir in Tashkent. Will this be possible since we have been vanquished? [Words indistinct] after 1973, all this was dropped, exactly as has happened here between Germany and France.

MENA Addition

NC121604 [Editorial Report] Cairo MENA in Arabic at 2110 GMT on 11 February carries a 2,500-word report on President as-Sadat's address in Paris to Egyptians studying in France. The MENA report adds the following passage immediately after As-Sadat's reference--in the final sentence of the Cairo Domestic Service recording published above--to Germany and France:

"They were exactly like the Arabs and Israel, fighting every once in awhile. Now they are the closest two countries. Their policy is the same and they founded the EEC together.

"Camp David provided for the establishment of normal relations between Egypt and Israel. This was supposed to take place after the final Israeli withdrawal, but Mr Begin tried to make things difficult and to embarrass me by suggesting that the opening of the borders would be impossible. We said that we shall open the borders after the first stage in which Israel will withdraw from 80 percent of Sinai. Had I believed Israel's statements, I would not now have 80 percent of Sinai and the oil. Once we reached the edge of war and the Egyptian and Israeli war vessels clashed in the areas in which we recently discovered oil, we were indeed at the edge of war; and the United States resolved the situation and sent me a message regretting this incident and saying that these are Egyptian waters and territories. I said: America guarantees this. And the problem was over.

"President as-Sadat added: The Egyptian balance of payments changed from deficit to surplus in a moment. Oil brings me 2 billion pounds. The oil we have recently discovered will increase this figure to 12 billion pounds. This is a wealth which Almighty God has given us, and we no longer have a problem. Thank God we have passed the test, and we no longer depend and will never depend on anyone at all but God and ourselves. Scientifically speaking, what has Camp David achieved for Egypt? We must work on a scientific basis. We got 80 percent of Sinai, and the remaining 20 percent we will get in April. We regained our oil. We have embarked on an extremely ambitious project to rebuild our country. A short time ago I inaugurated a tunnel under the canal and a new canal that will bring us $1 billion annually.

"With regard to food security and new land, we are cultivating large areas of land and in 1985 we will be producing all the food we need, apart from wheat. We had neglected agriculture somewhat in the past. This is what happened in Poland, where the people are facing food problems. The peace we achieved at Camp David has given us the chance to devote ourselves to rebuilding.

"The whole world also respects us because it knows that our policy is not a policy of maneuver and deception. It knows that we mean what we say. For this reason the world is coming to us in an unbelievable way, and everyone wants to provide assistance to the people who want to build themselves. Therefore, I do not want you to talk about what is said regarding intransigence, and that this intransigence requires a change in our policy, unless this intransigence will harm our interests. [sentence as received]

"We must first of all know our issue and take it into our own hands. We must know what matters of principle cannot be touched, and know the secondary battles into which we must not be drawn, because this takes us away from the basic issues.

"President as-Sadat cited the example of the [Israeli] Yamit settlement, which is called a paradise. This settlement lies on the Egyptian-Palestinian border in Rafah. He said: The residents of this settlement went and besieged the Knesset, shouting slogans against those who want to remove them from paradise. The Israeli prime minister promised them that no one will remove them from the land. This was after my departure. Did that prompt me to turn to the Egyptian Parliament and emotionally declare that everything is over? Not at all. For me all this was a secondary issue.

"What I want to teach you today is to distinguish between the secondary and the basic. Everyone knows what I told Mr Begin, and even without having to say it--we shall not give up one inch of Egyptian territory or make any concessions with regard to Egyptian sovereignty. We are confident that we can uphold this principle. For this reason I was not drawn into the secondary battle.

"President as-Sadat continued: It is possible that I would launch a battle if the issue involves giving up land and sovereignty. Anything else is secondary. For example, in Camp David we held talks for 12 days, and we had disagreements. At the last hour of the Camp David meetings--and without writing one word in Camp David about the settlements--we reached an agreement. U.S. President Carter announced at a joint meeting of the Congress that this agreement depends on the following: That Israel should not remain on the inch of Egyptian territory. This is a self-evident matter. How can I give up one inch of Egyptian territory? This is the way I deal with things. We take the basic issue and either agree or disagree on it; but I do not discuss secondary issues. The basic issue is peace, and true peace should not involve giving up territory or sovereignty for either of us. This is mine and this is yours. This is a language which the world understands.

"Politics are not based on emotions. We in Egypt are strong. I know my limits; why should I be afraid or emotional? What is there between us and Israel? We have regained 80 percent of the land, and we shall get back the other 20 percent in April next year. What is between us and Israel is the Palestinian and Arab issue, for which Egypt considers itself responsible. Egypt is the brain.

"President as-Sadat called on the Palestinians to take their issue into their own hands and said: I said this to the Europeans yesterday. I asked them to help convince the Palestinians and Israelis to exchange mutual recognition at the same time.

"The president reaffirmed his call to the Palestinians to take their issue into their own hands, and reaffirmed that there can be no yielding with regard to the land and sovereignty.

"Ethics, wisdom and decision are ultimately the basic things. We the Arabs must learn how to agree and disagree. We must have one attitude toward agreement and disagreement as long as there is no relinquishment [of Arab rights]. We must differentiate between strategy and tactics.

"President as-Sadat denied that he had come to Europe out of a feeling that Camp David had ended or in search of an European initiative or, as new reports and commentaries had suggested, that he wanted to wave Europe's card to the U.S. president. President as-Sadat said: All this is not true. I started the peace process from the premise that everyone who has a cause must take it into his own hands and not delegate it to a custodian. He must face his cause with all that it requires and he must be responsible for his people. Camp David has not ended; I am not looking for a European initiative. At the same time, I am not asking the Europeans to stop their initiative. I have not come to Europe to sell Camp David. I have come to tell them: Let us earnestly work together for peace. I discussed this matter with President Giscard d'Estaing for 2 hours. We fully agreed on the strategy; namely, that Camp David is in its natural place; it is even the cornerstone for the coming comprehensive settlement; God willing.

"President as-Sadat declared that there would be no relinquishment of territory or sovereignty. He said: This is what I did for Egypt and what I will do for the Arabs. He added: If the Arabs stand now and say we agree with your strategy, the situation will change as far as Israel and the world are concerned. However, I do not accept wrong unanimity vis-a-vis the supreme Arab interest or the Egyptian national interest.

President as-Sadat said: Egypt has always adopted major resolutions which had their pan-Arab and national character. The decision to nationalize the Suez Canal was 'Abd an-Nasir's decision, but it had great pan-Arab dimensions because it put an end to the age of imperialism and economic colonialism. I then made the decision to launch the October war, which expressed the Arabs' feelings and made them the sixth power in the world.

"Discussing the domestic situation in Egypt, President as-Sadat said: Your country is a state of safety, security, upsurge and democracy. Thank God, Egypt will not need any foreign aid forever. Discussing the new oil discoveries, he said: After 2 and 1/2 years, oil revenues will reach 12 billion pounds annually. Priorities now are focused on two urgent problems: Agriculture and housing: This year we will cultivate 50,000 feddans and build a town near the project, which is a complete agro-industrial project. We hope that next year we will cultivate from 100,000 to 150,000 feddans while building a town for every 50,000 feddans. My priorities now are the agricultural revolution and housing. I must solve these two problems between now and 1985, so that Egypt will become a producer of all of its food requirements [words indistinct].

"Today we agreed on nuclear cooperation with France. We in Egypt are planning our energy commission under [Minister of Petroleum] Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal. I have discovered that in the light of the new projects Egypt will consume about 50 million tons of oil in the year 2,000. This means we will not be able to export any oil. Therefore, in our energy policy we have decided to build eight nuclear power stations because nuclear energy is cheaper than oil.

"President as-Sadat said: Our emphasis on the agriculture and housing sectors does not mean we will neglect the other sectors. Agriculture will continue to make progress simultaneously. At the end of 1981 we will achieve self-sufficiently in cement production. At the end of 1985 we will start exporting cement. We will also achieve self-sufficiency in fertilizer production at the end of 1982, and then start exporting. There is also development in the iron and steel industry whereby Japan will build an iron sponge plant. This kind of iron is used in the construction of buildings. Romania has also offered to build a similar plant in Egypt.

"Referring to the aluminum plant, President as-Sadat said that it is an industrial achievement. The quality of aluminum produced in our factory is among the best in the world.

"At the conclusion of his speech to the students President as-Sadat compared Egypt's economic position at the end of 1972, when some creditor banks asked the World Bank to declare Egypt's bankruptcy because it defaulted on $1 million, and its current position, in which it has achieved a surplus in the balance of payments. Assuring his sons the students, President as-Sadat said: We have crossed the stage of exhaustion and are looking for solutions on a day-to-day basis. Finally, I tell you that Egypt will remain the heart, the mind and the will, and will remain the doctor and the engineer. Finally, what is correct is correct."

AS-SADAT RECEIVES FRENCH MUSLIM REPRESENTATIVES

NC122238 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 12 Feb (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat this evening received in the (Marignet) Palace the representatives of the Muslims of France led by Shaykh Hamzah Abu Bakr, director of the Islamic Center in Paris.

President as-Sadat spoke to them emphasizing that we have a serious mission to accomplish for our people. This mission, he said, is to build life and to provide an adequate standard of living for every Muslim in the world today.

He added: As Muslims we have all the necessary capabilities. Thank God, in Egypt we have begun to provide honorable living standards. When you get the chance to visit Egypt you will find it, as it was throughout the ages, the homeland of every Muslim and every Arab, a place where the aspirations of all the Muslims thrive and where the holy Al-Azhar has guarded Islam for 1,000 years. With God's help we have emerged triumphant.

The president added: I beseech God to grant you success in this country and I invite you all to visit Egypt, your country, and to meet with your brothers at Al-Azhar and the League of Arab and Islamic Peoples. Thanks be to God, you will find Egypt a country of safety, security, love, democracy, human dignity and all that we learned from our ancestors.

EGYPT, FRANCE SIGN NUCLEAR AGREEMENT 12 FEB

NC122112 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Paris, 12 Feb (MENA)--An agreement on nuclear cooperation for peaceful purposes between France and Egypt was signed in Paris this evening. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali signed for Egypt and French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet signed for France. The signing ceremony was held at the French Foreign Ministry.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: We are happy today to sign an agreement with France for the erection of nuclear reactors for electrical energy. They are of course for peaceful purposes.

He added: As we know, each plant will take 7 to 8 years to build. This is why this is an important step in and a confirmation of Egyptian-French relations as well as a factor that will strengthen and develop these relations.

Asked whether the agreement with France is considered a substitute for the agreement with the United States, 'Ali said that Egypt needs eight nuclear stations. Egypt, he added, initialed an agreement with the United States in 1975 for the import of three nuclear stations, but this agreement was not implemented because Egypt had not ratified the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. However, he said, when the People's Assembly ratifies the treaty next week we will have the opportunity to hold talks with the United States, because Egypt needs eight stations--which calls for diversification of the sources.

'Ali emphasized that the proper use of energy in development confirms and strengthens relations.

'Ali said that Egypt has allocated a part of its new oil revenues for the erection of these eight stations. Accordingly, it will be able to obtain long term-loans for this purpose from the international nuclear club.

Asked about his opinion regarding the As-Sadat-Giscard d'Estaing talks, 'Ali said that the talks were undoubtedly very successful, confirming that there was no strategic difference between the Egyptian and EC views.

EGYPTIAN EMBASSY STATEMENT VIEWS EEC STANCE

LD130927 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Feb 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "A 'Positive Evolution' Is Emerging in Luxembourg"]

[Text] On the occasion of President as-Sadat's visit to Luxembourg and Paris the Egyptian Embassy in France issued a communique on Tuesday, 10 February emphasizing that a "positive evolution" emerged from the nine's Luxembourg statement (2 December 1980) compared with the Venice statement (13 June 1980).

"It is possible to detect (in the Luxembourg statement)" the communique indicates, "a rapprochement between the European stance on the conflict and the principles and even the procedures for which the Camp David agreement makes provision," notably in the passage mentioning "the transitional period preceding the self-determination ballot, the definition of the provisional authority governing the evacuated territories, the conditions and procedures for self-determination, security guarantees and Jerusalem."

"It is precisely this positive and realistic evolution by the European community," the communique explains, "which lends a highly political significance to President as-Sadat's acceptance of the European Parliament's invitation and his visit to France."

"The near future," the communique concludes, "will show a greater rapprochement between Egyptian and European interests, notably as regards the establishment of peace in the Middle East and stability, progress and prosperity in Africa."

In Venice the Nine stated in particular: "The time has come to encourage the recognition and implementation of two principles which are universally accepted by the international community. The right to existence and security for all states in the regions, including Israel, and justice for all peoples, which implies recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights....

"The Palestinian problem, which is not merely a refugees problem, must finally be solved in a just way. The Palestinian people, who are aware of existing as a people, must be in a position to fully exercise their right to self-determination by a suitable procedure defined in the framework of an all-embracing peace settlement....

"The fulfillment of these objectives requires the involvement and support of all sides involved in the peace settlement which the nine are trying to promote on the basis of the principles defined above. These principles apply to all the sides involved and hence to the Palestinian people and the PLO, which will have to be involved in the negotiations...."

"To Clarify and Give Form to the Venice Principles"

In Luxembourg the Nine indicated that they had drafted a report to "clarify" and "give form" to the Venice principles.

They voted, the statement added, that "various formulas are conceivable for implementing" some of these principles, notably "as regards the length of the transitional period proceding the self-determination ballot, the definition of the provisional authority over the evacuated territories, the conditions and procedures for self-determination, security guarantees, Jerusalem."

In fact it was this passage which indicated some flexibility in the implementation of the principles which President as-Sadat highlighted, according to the Egyptian Embassy. The mission of establishing contacts with which the nine have entrusted their successive presidents is intended in particular to give more precise form to the possible formulas.

GHALI VIEWS EGYPT'S RETENTION OF NONALIGNED STATUS

NC122219 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2052 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 12 Feb (MENA)--The Egyptian delegation to the Nonaligned States Conference has defeated the attempts of the Arab rejection front to suspend Egypt's membership in the Nonaligned Movement. Late this evening the conference decided to end the discussion on the question of suspension and to refer the entire issue to the nonaligned summit conference scheduled to be held next year.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has told MENA that this decision means that the rejection front has failed to raise the question of the so-called detriments resulting from the Camp David agreements.

Dr Ghali said that the rejection front failed on the following four counts:

1. They failed to suspend Egypt's membership.
2. They failed in their attempt to take the issue to the coordination bureau.
3. They failed to convince the New Delhi conference that the fact that the coordination bureau did not have a general discussion on the question of suspension was in fact tantamount to a decision.
4. The foreign minister of the African states in particular, and some Asian and Latin American states in general, opposed the rejection front's approach.

AHMED ADDRESSES NONALIGNED FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

For an AFP report on the address to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi by Samir Ahmed, deputy leader of the Egyptian delegation to the conference, see page A 9 of the 12 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.

KREISKY TO VISIT, BRING CONCILATORY FORMULA

LD111435 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 10 Feb 81 p 1

[Ilfat at-Tuhami report: "Cairo: New Plan by Kreisky to Reconcile PLO and Press Stands"]

[Text] Cairo--An official close to President as-Sadat has stated that during his coming visit to Egypt Chancellor Bruno Kreisky will submit a formula that will bring closer the stands of the Israeli Labor Party, which is expected to win the next Israeli elections, and the PLO. Kreisky recently met with Shim'on Peres, leader of the Israeli Labor Party.

The official said that Egypt will not reject the formula which Kreisky is expected to submit when he arrives here on Saturday at his own request, although Egyptian sources are not counting too much on the results that Kreisky might achieve at present.

HAMMADI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN NEW DELHI

JN122139 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Feb (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has reiterated Iraq's welcome for the international efforts exerted to halt fighting with Iran, provided the other side recognizes the legitimate rights of Iraq. In a press conference held here today, Dr Hammadi asserted that Iraq, in its war against Iran, is defending its rights of sovereignty over its national land and waters. He said that the Iraqi Government is eager to support unity in the nonaligned countries' ranks. He indicated that if the Iranian regime continues to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policy, it will not find a place for itself among the movement's ranks.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 245

JN121647 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1612 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Feb (INA)--During their operations yesterday evening and today, the valiant Iraqi forces killed 92 Iranians. Communique No 245 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command today said that our units, using artillery and mortars, managed to shoot down three helicopters in Iranian territory opposite Panjwin in the northern sector. The following is the text of Communique No 245:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our armed forces continued their activities in their operational sectors. The following is the outcome of our forces' activities yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Using various weapons, our units engaged an enemy concentration in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin, killing 13 of its personnel and destroying 2 vehicles. Of four enemy helicopters seen landing in the same area, our units destroyed three, forcing the fourth to flee.

B. An enemy concentration was sighted in the Iranian Sheykhan camp near the Nowsud area. Our forces attacked it, forcing it to flee after sustaining 11 killed.

C. Six were killed and one observation post was destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.

D. Two vehicles were destroyed opposite our units' positions in Sayf Sa'd.

E. Six were killed and one observation post was destroyed in the Mehran area.

F. A tank-supported enemy force tried to approach one of our units' positions in the Dezful area. Our forces intercepted the force with all weapons, forcing it to retreat after sustaining 15 killed. Our forces destroyed three tanks and two vehicles, and discovered one gun and a quantity of hardware left behind by the enemy during previous battles. All are serviceable.

G. One rocket launcher and one observation post were destroyed in the Shush area.

H. Five were killed and one armored personnel carrier was destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangered] area.

I. One armored personnel carrier and three excavators were destroyed in the Abadan area.

This makes the total known enemy losses: 92 dead; 3 tanks, 2 armored personel carriers, 6 vehicles, 1 gun, 3 excavators, 3 observation posts, 1 rocket launcher and 3 helicopters destroyed or captured.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Five martyrs in all sectors.

B. In equipment: One vehicle was damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 February 1981

AZERI COMMENTARY CALLS ON IRANIANS TO END WAR

GF121234 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Brave Iranians, Muslim brothers, Iranian democratic forces, revolutionary and progressive organizations and associations: You have to consider seriously the bitter and disastrous results of the continuing war between Iran and Iraq, which is the outcome of the ruinous and satanic policies of the Khomeyni regime. You are capable of rising to put an end to the policies of the warmongers, thus extinguishing the horrifying blaze of the war. Look at the fate of the living victims of the war. Khomeyni and his criminal group, who are the main cause of the disaster that has befallen these innocent people, are even incapable of providing a most primitive way of life for the war victims. The majority of these victims have been forced to live a most tragic life on the cane mats of mosques, which are devoid of doors and windows and which have been turned into arms depots by the followers of Khomeyni.

This inauspicious war has brought nothing else but unemployment, hunger, [word indistinct] and disaster to nearly 2 million innocent and unfortunate people. The Khomeyni regime is even reluctant to disclose the number of war victims. This is because, if the curtains are lifted and the numbers of dead, wounded and maimed disclosed, even those who have preferred not to see, know and hear anything would rise and ask Khomeyni why he wants the war to continue despite its bitter results. They will ask why they fan the fire of war instead of responding favorably toward Iraq's proposal for peace?

We declare that the nation and state of Iraq are against the war and have no inclination toward continuing this disastrous clash. However, this does not mean that the Iraqi troops in Iranian territory are reluctant to fight the cruel enemy who does not heed any international convention. Despite this we declare that the war was started by Khomeyni and his followers. Today, these individuals wish to prolong the clash.

Honorable Iranians, the fate of the victims of war is very tragic and sad. If the war is permitted to continue under the prevailing conditions there will not be [word indistinct] even in Tehran and this city will no longer be a (?secure) place. You have to force the masses to consider the fate of the disaster-striken victims whose numbers will multiply every day if the war is permitted to continue.

We ask of the cruel administrators of Tehran how long they can continue the war? Do these warmongers and impostors know that there is a limit to patience and [word indistinct]? What can these athiest satans do if the Armed Forces of Iraq decide to launch a full-scale onslaught against the enemy? Do they think about all this?

The administrators of Iran are playing such a dangerous and horrifying game and have engaged themselves in such a bloody policy against Iran that only the brave Iranian people can help this country. We believe and have faith that the war can only be brought to an end by the [word indistinct] Iranian people. The continuation of war is not in the interests of the two fraternal peoples of Iraq and Iran. The ones who profit by this gamble can only be aggressive world imperialism and occupationist Zionists. Contributing toward the cessation of the war constitutes the most sacred, [word indistinct] and national and conscientious duty of our Iranian brothers.

REVIEW OF BAGHDAD PERSIAN PROGRAMS BEAMED TO IRAN

NC121544 [Editorial Report] Baghdad in Persian to Iran was monitored on 31 January and on 3, 4, 7 and 11 February between 0600 and 1000 GMT. While the contents of the talks and calls remained essentially the same as those monitored earlier, more patriotic poems read by a new female announcer were broadcast starting 3 February. Each talk, call and poem was repeated during the broadcast on which it was aired.

On 31 January the text of Saddam Husayn's speech at At-Ta'if was aired twice, while the remainder of the talks criticized the Iranian regime for demagoguery and listed reasons for the outbreak of the war.

On 3 February a talk was heard on the oppression of the Kurds in Iran which included a message to Ayatollah Khomeyni telling him that he has lost the game and that even his "American and British masters, Libyan passport and pitiless bullets" will be unable to save him from the wrath of the people. This was followed by a call addressed to the Iranian people telling them that they should not allow the present situation to continue in Iran. The talks and calls were interspersed with patriotic poems and popular music.

On 4 February the Iranian propagandists were criticized for publishing false information on the war. The next talk said that Iraqi troops are 30 km from Shahabad-e Gharb and 70 km from Kermanshah, therefore the Iranian regime is lying when it says that Qasre-e Shirin had been liberated. The station says, however, if "liberation means being freed from Khomeyni's rule, then yes, they are right. Qasr-e Shirin is not in the hands of Khomeyni's troops. Qasr-e Shirin has been liberated." Another talk on the same day discussed how the clergymen are terrified by the war refugees and do not know what to do. The talk went on to say that the Iranian regime might come up with a solution and declared these refugees spreaders of corruption on earth or members of Iraq's fifth column and execute them, thus solving the refugee problem. All the talks on this day were also interspersed with patriotic poems and popular music.

On 7 February the radio carried a talk asking why the Iranian regime banned demonstrations and gatherings at a time when it claims to enjoy the support of the entire nation, a call to the Iranian farmers saying that Iraq feels no hostility toward the Iranian people, a commentary on how Khomeyni has crushed Iran's economy and another condemning Colonel Fakuri on the recent decision to oust the families of martyred officers from their homes. The final call was to the various strata of Iranian people telling them to act because the future generation expects them to act. All these were interspersed with popular music and patriotic poems.

On 11 February the radio carried a talk on the oppression of the Kurds in Iran, another stating that Iraq does not want war but that this war is the war "of a mad old man who is still asleep and dreams of ruling the world of Islam." Following a talk on the need for the Iranian people to rise and help Iran regain its lost life, messages recorded by captured Iranian soldiers were broadcast to their families.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS BRIEFED ON JORDANIAN ACTIVITIES

JN122156 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Damascus--Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur summoned the ambassadors and heads of the Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in Damascus today. The Foreign Ministry's heads of departments were present.

The assistant foreign minister briefed the ambassadors on the steps, measures and practices adopted by the Jordanian Government to undermine the fateful historical relationship between the one people in the two fraternal countries. These measures, he said, were explained in detail in the statement issued by the Syrian Government on 10 February.

The assistant foreign minister also briefed them on the frenzied campaign the Jordanian regime is launching against Syria, making use of the incident of the abuduction of the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut. This incident, he said, can only be considered as part of a premeditated plan, from which Jordanian intelligence and its friends are not far off, with a view to achieving specific objectives and creating justifications in order to carry out measures inside Jordan itself.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES PALESTINIAN DELEGATION

JN111259 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] At 1315 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP General Command, and Talal Jani, Fadil Shururu and 'Umar as-Sihabi, members of the front.

During the meeting, discussion centered on the developments in the Arab arena and the situation pertaining to the Palestinian issue, which is being subjected to liquidation attempts by the Camp David partners and the Jordanian and Iraqi regimes. Discussion also dealt with the Jordanian regime's campaign against the principled and pan-Arab Syrian stands.

The PFLP General Command delegation denounced this campaign of plots against the Palestinian issue and the pan-Arab steadfastness in the face of the Camp David plot.

NATIONAL FRONT OFFICIAL RECEIVES USSR DELEGATION

JN112012 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Comrade Mahmud al-Ayyubi, vice president of the Progressive National Front in Syria, received today Karlen Dallakyan, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia and head of the delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace which is now visiting Syria at the invitation of the national council of the peace partisans movement in Syria. The meeting was attended by members of the progressive National Front Central Command and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting the two sides reviewed the general situation through which the Arab area is passing and the U.S. imperialist onslaught against the Arab nation's struggle. The head of the guest delegation reiterated that the Soviet Union and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace support the heroic struggle Syria is waging against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. He also referred to the strategic alliance that exists between the Syrian and Soviet peoples.

The meeting ended at 1400 today.

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B CRITICIZES U.S. MILITARY AID TO MOROCCO

LD120755 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 1 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Secret Behind the Haste"]

[Excerpts] The Washington POST recently revealed a decision by the U.S. secretary of state to start delivering to the Rabat regime U.S. reconnaissance aircraft and tanks worth $232 million. It would have been possible for this report to pass as an ordinary and simple event--because it is in line with the declared policies of the new U.S. administration and of the expansionist objectives of the Rabat regime--had the decision not been announced in such a hurry and in such unsuitable circumstances.

The Moroccan regime's requests were expected to meet with a positive response from the new U.S. administration, particularly after it openly showed hostility toward national liberation movements and its President went to the extent of describing the PLO as a terrorist organization. But the fact that the secretary of state hastened to expedite the issuing of this decision during his first week in office in charge of U.S. foreign policy raises many questions regarding the motives behind this race against time and whether the administration has serious reports about the situation in Morocco that warrant the urgent delivery of arms without delay.

A careful examination of the U.S. decisions taken in the last days of Carter's rule and the first days of Reagan's rule willl show that these were two similar initiatives taken in two consecutive weeks. The first was in the direction of the fascist clique in El Salvador, where Carter, most probably under pressure from Reagan, decided to resume military aid to the fascist regime after it became apparent that the rebels wanted to topple the regime and face the new U.S. administration with a status quo when it took over, and the second was the one taken by the secretary of state in the direction of Rabat regime. There is no doubt that the similarity of the two situations was the motive behind taking similar measures with maximum speed.

It would have been possible to understand the U.S. haste last year when the king was gambling on making it the year of military "decision" and of "peace" in the Western Sahara. It would have been possible to find justification for it if it had happened last month because again the king of Rabat was wagering on one month and, therefore, a powerful state such as the United States cannot let down or disappoint its ally whose lies and hallucinations were echoed by the major newspapers. But that this U.S. initiative should come at this time in particular and with such urgency signifies grave things and warns of serious deterioration in the situation of the king of Morocco.

LIBYA

JALLUD ARRIVES IN CHAD; PUBLIC RECEPTION REPORTED

LD122026 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 12 Feb (JANA)--Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud arrived at Ndjamena airport this evening on a visit to Chad. There was a popular and an official welcome for Staff Major Jallud. Heading those who welcomed him were Brother Abdel Kader Kamougue, deputy head of the national government in Chad [title as received], Brother Ahmat Acyl, Chadian foreign minister, members of the Chadian Government, and some heads of political missions accredited to Chad.

The JANA correspondent reports that the Chadian capital today witnessed a great and popular march in which various sections of the youth of fraternal Chad took part as a welcome for brother Staff Major Jallud, and during which they stressed the fateful cohesion between the two fraternal peoples, the Libyan Arab people and the Chadian people.

The marchers proceeded through the streets of Ndjamena chanting "Long live the two revolutions," determined to face up to all colonialist attempts to encroach upon the independence and unity of the Chadian people and the alliance between the two fraternal peoples, the Libyan and Chadian peoples.

MOROCCO

DIPLOMAT SENDS LETTER ON SAHARA TO EC PARLIAMENT

LD121500 Rabat MAP in English 1224 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Luxembourg, 12 Feb (MAP)--On the occasion of the session of the European Parliament during which the text of the resolution of the Political Committee will be debated, Mr Zine Elabidine Seeti, Moroccan ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg and Moroccan representative to the European communities, addressed an open letter to European representatives, member of the socialist group.

The letter, aimed at removing some misunderstanding in the European leftwing, states that the European peoples' representatives are sheltered from entagled national interests, so they can analyse facts with more serenity and adapt their political attitude with more coherence.

"It seems to us Moroccans, that some European socialists are so dazzled by the principles of international morals concerning decolonization that they still bear in mind the recurrent image of liberation struggles and conisder, as it is the case of the former Spanish Sahara, that a decolonization is still to be done, while it has already been accomplished in conformity with the principle of peoples' right to self-determination," outlined the letter.

The unanimous Moroccan people mobilized all its various ideological trends, gathered the whole of its progressist forces in the same combat to decolonize its Saharan provinces forces in the same combat to decolonize its Saharan provinces and reestablish its right to national unity and territorial integrity," further stated the open letter.

The letter goes on explaining that this false quarrel must be the starting point of a scientific analysis and not the end of an ideological thought, adding that "the perspicacious spirit will debunk the sudden birth of a spontaneous people which would be specific only in Atlantic Sahara, a small portion of the Saharan band that divides Africa in two, and debunk the posteriori creation of an imaginary movement called for the liberation of a territory already liberated". [sentence as received]

Recalling that in the past, European socialists stood against Morocco's national independence, the letter outlined that Morocco would not understand that other European socialists adopt a stance hostile to the sacred cause of its territorial integrity. On the other hand, the letter recalled that colonial powers had torn Morocco and that the Moroccan people had led a long struggle to progressively liberate the country between 1956 and 1979.

The open letter further pointed out that Morocco recovered its Sahara with the will of the Saharan populations which have participated since their liberation five years ago in more elections than their neighbours since their independence twenty years ago, as the latter are suffering the yoke of the single party system and the successive military regimes.

The letter finally reiterated the Moroccan people's firm determiniation to spare no effort for safeguarding Morocco's territorial integrity and appealed to the European socialists to abide by the principles of justice and truth while considering the Sahara affair.

It is to be recalled that unless a last minute change occurs, the Moroccan Sahara question will be debated by the European Parliament in a plenary session this Thursday evening.

Algeria's friends are trying to postpone the debate, but the postponement will be difficult as it will violate articles 12, 14 and 32 of the European Parliament internal regulations.

Indeed, article 12, item 2, stipulates that once adopted, the agenda cannot be modified unless the dispositions of articles 14 and 32 are applied, or upon the chairman's proposition.

AL-'ALAM ATTACKS REAGAN'S MIDEAST POLICIES

LD120839 Rabat AL-'ALAM in Arabic 7 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Arab East in the Auction"]

[Excerpts] From the start of the U.S. election campaign last year the issue of the Arab east was the subject of bidding between the two contesting parties; each of the parties was seeking to please Israel to win over the American Jewish voters. Since the Republican Party won, the new President and his aides have been declaring their support for Israel in one way or another. President Reagan's latest innovation was his implicit support for the building of Israeli settlements on the occupied territories. Some of his aides believe--and are making statements about this belief--that the United States supports Israel because it has the strongest army in the area, forgetting that it was they who made the army of aggression the strongest in the area. They also believe that the Golan is necessary for Israel and its security.

The new U.S. administration also believes that it can achieve what President Carter's administration could not achieve by bringing pressure to bear on neighboring countries (Jordan, for example) now that the Camp David agreements have been exhausted and the Egyptian regime has been made to submit. It now remains to make others submit. Nor has the new administration forgotten to exclude the PLO, "whom nobody in Palestine elected" and which is a "terrorist" organization. All this and still they want peace in the Arab east.

The U.S. idea on this subject is influenced by a fundamental idea--that the Soviet Union is gaining positions in Africa, the Arab east, Afghanistan and Ethiopia, for example, and Israel is therefore the base to protect U.S. interests. The Palestinian people and the occupied Arab territories do not count in this matter.

Moreover, the United States under the new U.S. administration, just as under the previous administration, regards Europe as an "intruder" on this subject. The moderation that the West European countries have shown in their proposals to solve the problem of the Arab east is considered by the United States to be "ingratitude" and a deviation from the U.S. line. The United States alone has the right to subordinate the Arab east, just as it has subordinated the world, to its interest.

It has now become more necessary than ever before for Arab opinion to unite in order to face up to this insult, this "slave trade" which the foreigners are practicing against the Arab homeland. Serious efforts should be made to voice one opinion that rejects all foreign countries' practices against the Arab east. Only the path to total liberation of the Arab countries, primarily Palestine and the Arab territories which Israel occupied in 1967, should be accepted.

RABAT REBUTS TASS ITEM ON POLISARIO SUCCESSES

LD121426 Rabat MAP in English 1236 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Rabat, 12 Feb (MAP)--Following information broadcast by Soviet news agency "TASS" citing Ethiopian NEWS AGENCY, and according to which the "Polisario" mercenaries control 85 per cent of Moroccan Saharan territory, authorized milieux expressed Wednesday, their great surprise at seeing the Soviet agency fall into the trap set for it by the Ethiopian agency.

Commenting this information of the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY on the results of an alleged visit by Ethiopian journalists to the Moroccan Sahara, the Moroccan milieux indicated that "TASS" disposes of sure means proving that the "Polisario" mercenaries do not control a single inch of Moroccan Saharan territory and that the Royal Armed Forces heroically drive back aggressions launched from Algerian territories.

The same milieux underline that the mercenaries' triumphalist communiques full of lies do not decieve the international public opinion which knows the reality of things.

Ethiopian journalists' affirmation about having visited Moroccan Saharan provinces are pure imagination, add the Moroccan milieux, and as such, deserve no particular interest on the part of the Kingdom of Morocco, because they come from bribed people who have sold their conscience.

On the other hand, Portuguese daily DIARIO POPULAR wrote in an editorial by Cartoxo e Trindade, that "what is going on in the Sahara is a situation of war imposed on Morocco by milieux who seek to make the cherifian kingdom fall under Communism. It is not by accident that Libya offers its massive support and Cuba is involved in this affair".

The daily added that "Portugal, given its present political situation, could be the ideal mediator in the Western Sahara question opposing two neighbouring countries, Morocco and Algeria, with whom the Government of Democratic Alliance has close relations."

"Since Morocco and Algeria, two Arab countries of the Maghreb, who up to a recent past were linked by common objectives of unity and national independence, enjoy a lot of prestige, Portugal could very well be a mediator in this conflict", stated DIARIO POPULAR.

DIARIO POPULAR further underlined that the Portuguese Government has attentively followed the situation in the Sahara, adding that although the Portuguese Government's position has been that of "strict neutrality", but that of sincere and honest friendship with Morocco as well, the Government of the Democratic Alliance did not underestimate the ties uniting Portugal to Morocco and has underlined its intention to further endeavour to reinforce these relations.

After emphasizing the communist danger in the region, DIARIO POPULAR affirmed that "the territory decolonized by Spain in 1975 is historically Moroccan, as that of Ifni and northern Morocco formerly under Spanish colonial administration, as well as Ceuta and Melilla" and that "the Saharan wealth is the fundamental factor behind the 'Polisario' communist objectives".

BOUCETTA ADDRESSES NONALIGNED MINISTERS CONFERENCE

For a Rabat MAP report on Foreign Minister M'Hamed Boucetta's 10 February speech to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi, see page A 10 of the 12 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.

SUDAN

MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

JN121851 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Khartoum 12 Feb (SUNA)--Sudan confirmed today its total commitment to the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement which represents the cornerstone of its foreign policy. A statement issued here by the Foreign Ministry to mark the 20th anniversary of the formation of the group said the movement had fought during the 20 years all forms of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racial discrimination. "But the movement will not attain its objectives unless it worked a settlement to the Middle East that guarantees a complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab land, including Jerusalem" said the statement.

The statement expressed hope that the movement would continue efforts to materialize the aspirations of the people of Africa which suffer from power struggle that attempts its stability and unity. [sentence as received] The statement called on the Non-Aligned Movement to take a positive stand for confronting the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan which constitutes violation to all international charters and conventions and endangers the world security. The statement also called for lessening the gap in the field of economy between developing and developed countries.

SUNA REPORTS FORMATION OF CHADIAN NATIONAL FRONT

JN131135 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Feb (SUNA)--Hagrou Sanosi, leader of the original Chad National Liberation Front [Frolinat], has announced that a unified national front will soon be formed. The front will include all the Chadian fronts opposing the Libyan intervention in Chad. Some Chadian figures will also be included.

In a statement to SUNA, he added that a unified leadership will also be formed, pointing out that the concerned fronts include at present the Northern Armed Forces under Hisein Habre, the forces of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad under (Batran Adam Idris) and the Third Army under (Musa Ashari), in addition to the Frolinat forces.

He added that an alliance currently exists among these forces, pointing out that a joint staff command has been formed. Squads, groups and units have also been formed in certain Chadian regions.

SSU SECRETARY GENERAL MEETS WITH DPRK DELEGATION

JN121145 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Feb (SUNA)--Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president and secretary general of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU], last night received the DPRK Korean Workers Party [KWP] delegation headed by Chong Chin-ki, KWP Political Committee candidate member and state Administration Council vice premier.

At the beginning of the meeting, the SSU secretary general welcomed the delegation and thanked them for their visit, which expresses the depth of the links between the two countries. He affirmed his and the SSU's desire to bolster relations between the political organizations in both countries. He explained to the delegation the achievements of the May revolution over the past 11 years in all fields.

The secretary general also listened to an exposition by the head of the Korean delegation on the developments taking place in the DPRK in all fields under the leadership of the KWP. He also asserted his country's desire for the unification of both parts of Korea by peaceful means.

'UTHMAN ADDRESSES NEW DELHI NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

For a Khartoum SUNA report on the 10 February address by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Hashim 'Uthman to the Nonaligned Foreign Minister Conference in New Delhi, see page A 9 of the 12 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.

AMBASSADOR PROTESTS U.S. STAND ON SETTLEMENTS

TA130607 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Israel's ambassador to Washington, Efrayim 'Evron, last night submitted a sharp protest to the U.S. State Department on its announcement denouncing the settlements in the territories. Our correspondent reported that Ambassador 'Evron emphasized that the denunciation came in the wake of a issue based on an article published in the Washington POST. The State Department could not possibly issue a reaction each time an article was published and before it had checked it, 'Evron told the State Department officials.

SHAMIR COMMENTS ON SETTLEMENTS, PEACE TREATY

TA121546 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Report by 'Adi Talmor on remarks made by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on 12 February to students at Bar-Ilan University in reaction to the U.S. State Department's assertions concerning the settlements--recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] A strong Israel means nonwithdrawal to the 1967 boundaries. A strong Israel means a serious foothold in all areas of the country, in all areas of Eretz-Yisra'el, in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, and if this subject should come up--and I assume that it will--when I arrive in the United States in a few days for my first meeting with the present U.S. administration, I shall have to explain the importance of Israel's retaining a hold in all parts of Eretz-Yisra'el, which is necessitated by the principle of a strong Israel that will be capable of defending itself under all conditions.

[Talmor] One can argue, Yitzhaq Shamir said, about the pace of the settlements, about the manner of their implementation, about the nature of the sites where they are being established; but there can be no argument about the need for Israeli presence in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza--and concrete presence means civilian settlement. Israel, the foreign minister stressed, would not have signed the peace agreement with Egypt had it been contingent upon foregoing Israeli and Jewish presence in these territories.

[Shamir] Israel has never committed itself to this [to foregoing such Israeli presence]; there is not one word about this in the peace agreement. There is not one word about this in the peace treaty. To the contrary, I would say that this activity which we are engaged in--this activity which we decided on and which the Israeli representatives knew about when they conducted the negotiations with Egypt and the United States at Camp David--it was this which enabled the peace treaty [to be signed]; it was this which enabled the peaceful relations between ourselves and Egypt. This peace would never have been established had it entailed or depended on the State of Israel totally and absolutely foregoing Jewish and Israeli presence in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. Both the representatives of the United States and the rulers of Egypt must be made aware of this.

ARIDOR READS GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENT

TA122037 [Editorial Report] Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew at 1900 GMT on 12 February opens with anchorman Hayim Yavin saying: "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Government Secretary Arye Na'or today informed broadcasting authority director Yosef Lapid that the government had decided to implement its right, according to the broadcasting authority law, to make an announcement. The government's announcement will be read in the studio by Finance Minister Yoram Aridor."

The camera pans to the finance minister, who reads an 8-minute statement "on the government's economic policy." Aridor recalls that when he assumed his post as finance minister he promised to introduce a "correct economy," which would not consist of "arbitrary decrees, nor have I come to talk about decrees." Aridor stresses that the government's economic policy will be combined with social welfare policy, aimed at reducing the inflation rate. This requires, he says, "both budgetary restraint and precise actions in other directions which will be implemented outside the budget framework."

To absorb money from the public, Aridor says, "exciting savings plans have been introduced, which are developing well. The money being absorbed through them is helping to reduce pressures of demand." To prevent inflation from another direction, the government has raised prices "only moderately and selectively," not raising the prices of basic commodities. "We are sensitive to the social aspects," Aridor says. While he cannot promise that there will be an absolute price freeze, Aridor says, "We can promise--and this we have proved--that price rises will be introduced only after all the possibilities for not raising them have been examined and exhausted." Aridor says that taxes and prices will continue to be lowered "at every possible opportunity," pointing out that prices of electrical goods, such as washing machines and refrigerators, have already been lowered. "This policy," he says, "helps both to absorb money and to restrain the increase of the consumer price index and serves the aims of our economy. This is another example of the welcome cooperation between the citizen and his government."

Aridor says his budget is "based on maximum restraint and two-digit inflation." The government, he says, has found solutions for the defense budget and for preventing unemployment. He reiterates his plan for "a full cost-of-living increment and wage increases based on greater productivity."

Aridor ends by noting that there are other aspects of his policy that bear discussing but this evening he has discussed only those measures already implemented "in the weeks in which I have served you as finance minister. We plan to continue with the same approach, an approach of cooling down the economy, the integration of mind and heart, an ear primed to the public's wants, an integrated social-economic policy. Let us all cooperate to ensure its success. Good evening."

Argument Develops

TA130604 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] A sharp argument developed last night following Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's television appearance. With the prime minister's accord, Mr Aridor made use of the right granted to the government by the law governing announcements in the media to speak on his economic policy and the measures he has already adopted and made a 7-minute speech prior to the television newscast. Mr Aridor did not announce any new economic moves.

Last night and this morning Likud leaders justified Minister Aridor's appearance. Industry and Trade Minister Gid'on Pat said that Aridor's appearance had been dignified and to the point. Mr Pat told our correspondent, Gadi Sukenik, that the time had come for the government to use state media and realize its right to directly announce its plans to the public, even when they do not pose a burden on the public. According to Pat, the media had imposed journalistic censorship, mostly politically oriented and hostile to the government, and, on the other hand, the state media had been made available to anyone calumniating the government. In Pat's opinion, this positive precedent should be repeated frequently in the future.

On the Likud reactions' team Ehud Olmert has also justified the government's action, saying that the television had been waging a political struggle against the government.

In contrast, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said that the finance minister's action was scandalous and that he made use of emergency regulations to turn the television into the public relations department of the Likud. The Alignment's public relations department has demanded that the attorney general examine whether the finance minister had not broken the law on election propaganda.

The broadcasting authority director general and the television director have protested the finance minister's action. Director General Yosef Lapid told the education minister--who is in charge of implementation of the law on the broadcasting authority--that Aridor had been interviewed last Friday and had been given the opprotunity to make any statement he wanted. Mr Lapid said that the use made of the clause compelling the television to broadcast an announcement [on behalf of the government] called into question the independence of the broadcasting authority, especially during an election period.

PORI POLL INDICATES ELECTION PREFERENCES

TA130921 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Five months before the elections set for 30 June the question of who will hold 25 seats in the Knesset has not yet been settled. The percentage of those who have decided to vote for the alignment is three times as much as of those who will vote for the Likud. These are the main findings of the poll the Pori Institute conducted at the request of HA'ARETZ.

In the poll that was conducted on the "official" launchings of the elections campaign for the 10th Knesset, it emerges that if the elections were held now, the Alignment would obtain 51 seats, the Likud 16, the National Religious Party 8, Agudat Yisra'el and Poaley Agudat Yisra'el 5 seats and all the other parties would obtain 15 seats. All in all there is a decision, which obviously may change, about 15 seats out of the 120 seats in the Knesset. [as published]

Some 20 percent of the eligible voters, representing 25 seats, have not yet decided who they will vote for in the elections. In the previous elections almost half of them voted for the Likud. Some 10 percent of these voters voted for the Democratic Party for Change and about the same percentage voted for the Alignment. About 25 percent did not vote in the previous elections.

A socioeconomic analysis of the "floating votes" shows that they include a large proportion of young people aged 18-29, born in Israel, having secondary education, of European and American origin, and manual workers. Among the floating vote there are more women than men.

An analysis of those who stated they would vote for the Alignment indicates that only half of them voted for the Alignment in the previous elections. Some 25 percent of them voted for the Likud and 11 percent voted for the Democratic Party for Change..

The weakening of the Likud position is due to the fact that only 27 percent of those who voted for the Likud in previous elections declare that they would vote for the same party "if the elections were held today." A quarter of those who voted for the Likud in 1977 stated that they would vote for the Alignment now, while 38 percent did not say for whom they would vote.

The poll was conducted on a representative sample of 1,200 men and women, aged 18 and up, eligible to vote, in individual interviews in their homes. The identity of the respondents has been kept strictly confidential.

DAVAR ASSESSES POSITIONS OF BEGIN, AS-SADAT

TA131003 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Feb 81 p 14

[Hagay Eshed commentary: "As-Sadat's Unease, Begin's Joy"]

[Text] The foolish and damaging leak of Ben-Elisar's cable has exposed the lack of understanding of the persons around Prime Minister Menahem Begin--and apparently also that of Begin himself--regarding As-Sadat's moves and motives.

Begin does not understand that when both he and As-Sadat reject the "Jordanian option," they do not mean the same thing and they do so out of conflicting motives. Begin enjoys As-Sadat's slap at the Alignment, as his confidants put it. He does not sense that he himself is getting a doubled and redoubled slap when As-Sadat calls in one breath on Israel and the Palestinians to recognize each other's existance. When Begin rejects the Jordanian option he is rejecting any Israeli concession to the Palestinians, whereas when As-Sadat rejects the Jordanian option he is exerting pressure on Israel to get it to agree to a total concession in the direction of the establishment of a Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. The one comes in place of and at the expense of the other: a total concesion in place of a partial one. President As-Sadat calls on the Europeans to exert pressure on Israel to get it to agree to a full concession to the Palestinians and to reciprocal recognition with the PLO (the Europeans' PLO option) instead of bringing pressure to bear on Jordan to make do with a partial Israeli concession ("the Alignment's Jordanian option"). In As-Sadat's approach these are two sides of the same coin, as he stated explicitly in his speech before the European Parliament in Luxembourg. If his remarks contain any slaps against the Israelis, they do not stop at the Alignment.

The truth is that As-Sadat's remarks are directed not at Israel nor even at the Europeans but at the U.S. President. It is a discernible fact that President as-Sadat is in an uneasy position. He is being forced to wait a long time until President Reagan can turn to him from more urgent and important U.S. affairs. Not only internal U.S. problems or other international problems, but even other Middle East problems have pushed Egypt to a pretty low place on the new U.S. President's scale of priorities. Suffice it to mention the Iran-Iraq war on the one hand, and Libyan's threats of expanisonism and subversion on the other. Regarding these two matters, Egypt cannot be of any use to the Americans--not now. Closer to Israel's borders, the new administration is preoccupied with the issue of the offensive supplements to the Saudis F-15's. Congress will apparently not oppose this, but until the new Saudi deal receives final confirmation the administration does not want to sharpen the frictions with Israel and its sympathizers. From the administration's point of view it would be foolish to start dealing with the autonomy talks precisely at this moment, or to raise the Jerusalem question now. On these topics, the sheep will not be able to remain whole and the wolf will not be able to be satiated. These two issues are what led to the impasse of the Camp David accords, and the way to sidestep that impasse could be to launch new negotiations with another partner: Jordan, for example. The Saudi deal and the Jordanian option are two issues that are liable to push Egypt to an even lower rung on the U.S. scale of priorities.

Another reason for As-Sadat's uneasiness is the question of the bases which the U.S. armed forces may be interested in establishing in Egypt and in the Sinai. As-Sadat could find himself in the position of an ungrateful nay-sayer, or limited in his ability to be of assistance to the United States in its key effort to establish a solid military presence in the Middle East.

For the time being, the Americans are making do with joint maneuvers and with partial facilities and coordination efforts. Sooner or later, though, as the new administration's emergent policy line begins to assume definite shape, As-Sadat will be called on to give the Americans more than he has been ready to give them this far. It is only in the future meeting between Reagan and As-Sadat that this picture will, perhaps, begin to come clear. In the meantime, during the period of the uneasy wait, As-Sadat finds it convenient to conduct diversionary and time-gaining maneuvers in the direction of the Europeans at Israel's expense (at the expense of both the Israeli Government and the opposition). Instead of the Europeans showing reservations about the Camp David accords, he is suggesting that they show reservations about Israel. Rather than the Europeans driving a wedge between the United States and Egypt, he is suggesting that they broaden the wedge between themselves and Israel through the demand that Israel agree to recognize the PLO. As-Sadat's unease cannot serve as a reason for Begin to be joyful.

TERRORIST SQUAD UNCOVERED NEAR JERUSALEM

TA121621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The terrorist squad that murdered the reservist soldier Avraham Deutsch near the Rockefeller Museum 3 years ago and Bene Beraq resident Moshe Yoskowitz near Gethsemane 2 years ago has been uncovered in the village of Silwan, adjacent to Jerusalem.

Correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that the squad organized itself as a religious group within the framework of the zealous (Takhrir) Party, which opposes the Muslim Brotherhood and Jordan, and its members subsequently joined Fatah. This is the first armed underground religious group of Muslims in Jerusalem. Muslim Brotherhood activists were also arrested in Judaea and Samaria for security reasons.

Two other murder attempts are also attributed to them, as are acts of setting fire to cars and stealing weapons. The weapons with which they murdered Deutsch and Yoskowitz were captured, as well as other terrorist materials. This was reported by the IDF spokesman.

Our correspondent added that this squad was organized on a religious basis about 3 years ago and it joined Fatah 6 months ago. The weapons found in their possession were a hand-grenade, a rifle, fuses and chemical materials for preparing bombs. Two walkie-talkies were also found in their possession. The cars they had set afire belonged to Israelis--three in Gethsemane and one in Silwan. The cell members also stole weapons from guards and a policeman from Silwan. The two murder attempts attributed to them were connected with an attempt to murder local inhabitants [of the West Bank].

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL LEADERS TO VISIT IN JUNE

TA121832 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The Socialist International leaders will be coming to Israel, about 2 weeks before the Knesset elections, as a preelection gesture to the Labor Party. This has been reported by correspondent Amnon Nadav. Apparently, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, the heads of governments of Norway, Denmark and Finland, Socialist International Chairman Willy Brandt, French Socialist leader Francois Mitterand and heads of the socialist parties of 50 countries, including that of Egypt, will all take part in the Socialist International debates for 2 days--11-12 June. Our correspondent has learned that the idea of holding the meeting in Israel was raised when Shim'on Peres attended the International's congress in Madrid. Agreement on the meeting was reached during Peres' visit last month to European heads of state and was completed the day before yesterday in a phone call between the Israeli Labor Party's director of foreign relations department and Socialist International Chairman Willy Brandt.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU ON USSR TREATY, U.S. BASES, SOMALIA

LD131143 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 14-20 Jan 81 pp 24-27

[Interview granted by Chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council Mengistu Haile Mariam to Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman Salim in Addis Ababa--date not given]

[Text] When we asked the Ethiopian Ministry of Information to arrange an interview for us with Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, the ministry officials declined because "he does not give statements to the press." But we were able to overcome the barriers and obstacles and to have a comprehensive interview with the Ethiopian leader--his first in a long time--despite his refusal to make statements to several newspapers and magazines. The following is the most significant material from the talk we had with the Ethiopian president during a meeting that lasted several hours.

[Question] How do you evaluate Ethiopia's current relations with the Arab world?

[Answer] What I would like to assert at the outset is that the basic consideration and essence of Ethiopia's foreign policy are represented in the establishment of relations of brotherhood and peace with all countries directly neighboring it and even with all countries, however distant they may be from it. As for our relations with the Arab world, there history goes back several centuries and covers many fields--historical, religious, cultural and linguistic. This is in addition to the fields of contacts and personal relationships, particularly with the Red Sea and Mediterranean coastal countries. I do not think anybody in the Arab world is ignorant of Ethiopian friendship and generosity, particularly if we bear in mind that the prophet, may God's peace and blessings be upon him, sent his early followers who embraced Islam on a hegira--the first hegira after the call--to Ethiopia in order to escape persecution and torture. This historical dimension is in fact what distinguishes our relations with the Arab world in addition to other characteristics which I have just mentioned.

[Question] How do you evaluate Ethiopia's current relations with the Western countries, particularly your country's relations with West Germany and Italy?

[Answer] As I have already said, Ethiopia's foreign policy basically depends on the development of friendly and good-neighbor relations. We maintain peaceful coexistence relations with all the countries regardless of the ideologies and systems they follow. At present we look forward to developing friendly and cooperative relations based on equality, justice and peace between governments and peoples, as well as on noninterference in one another's affairs and respect for the independence and territorial integrity of all countries. With regard to West Germany and Italy, we have cordial relations with them since both are leading members of the EEC, which has economic and trade ties with Ethiopia and other African countries and with the Caribbean and Pacific countries through the Lome agreement.

[Question] In 1978 you singed a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. What has your country actually gained from that treaty?

[Answer] Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia has strengthened constantly in the past 6 years. We believe the increasing development of fraternal relations between the two countries has achieved positive mutual benefits for them, both within the bilateral framework and on the wider international scale. Ethiopian-Soviet cooperative relations received a boost with the 1978 signing of the 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. This treaty reflects the interest in and commitment of both countries and peoples to the values of common struggle for peace, social justice, freedom, international security and struggle against colonialism in both its new and traditional forms and against the policies of expansion and racial discrimination. As for the bilateral framework, the treaty was a means to deepen and consolidate the relations between the two countries on the various levels and through mutual efforts. Cooperation between the two countries has been strengthened substantially in the scientific, technical, trade and other fields. I am happy to say that all this has scored and indeed produced tangible results in Ethiopia's efforts in the path of development and combating backwardness.

[Question] What are the effects of the establishment of a U.S. naval base and the provision of facilities to the United States in Berbera on the situation in the Horn of Africa?

[Answer] The establishment of U.S. military bases, whether in Somalia or in any other part of this region, not only threatens peace and stability in East Africa but, also, their very presence carries with it great potential for causing an explosion and inflaming the area with all the consequences to which that could lead and which I do not think I need make great efforts to emphasize. The U.S.-secured naval and air base facilities in Berbera and Chisimaio in Somalia and the clear and definite U.S. intention to use its mobile forces at the gateway to our country now constitute the greatest danger to Ethiopia's sovereignty and revolution and, in fact, to the essence of its continued existence as a single national entity. The same applies to the stationing of the so-called U.S. "Rapid Deployment Forces" [RDF] in the area, which completes the establishment of a chain of military bases in the Indian Ocean and along the Red Sea coast and which, in turn, gives the new aggressive U.S. strategy wider concepts and substantially deeper significance. Let me add that there is reason to believe that the new U.S. administration (the Reagan administration) could be more aggressive than its predecessor. Ethiopia cannot fail to--in fact it must--really feel and show its concern for the potential and direct dangers consequent on the U.S.-Somalia military treaty and the setting up of an arms garrison in Somalia, whose inclination for adventure is increasing. As for the significance of the U.S. arms deal with Somalia, in the light of Ethiopian-Soviet relations I must say that the Soviet Union is aware of these practical dangers and feels concerned over them. The Ethiopian and Soviet sides have agreed and have asserted on several occasions that the stationing of U.S. RDF forces in Somalia and elsewhere in the area is an ill omen for the peace and stability of the littoral countries and those throughout the region and therefore must be opposed strongly.

[Question] So much for the establishment of military bases in a part of the Horn of Africa; but the area of conflict involves Ethiopia and Kenya on the one hand and Somalia on the other. Do you have any views that would contribute to settling the dispute between the three countries?

[Answer] There is no conflict between Ethiopia and Kenya; on the contrary, relations between our countries are continuously improving in the common interest of the two fraternal peoples. I would like to express the belief that my recent visit to Kenya contributed to further developing the relations of friendship and coopeation between Ethiopia and Kenya. Needless to say, there is a major conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia on the one hand and between Kenya and Somalia on the other. In both cases the roots of the conflict lie in Somalia's expansionist policy, which is endorsed by Somalia's institutions and proven by its preoccupation with expansion and the annexation of territories at the expense of Ethiopia, Kenya and the Republic of Djibouti.

As you know very well, Ethiopia and Kenya recently issued a joint declaration demanding that Somalia immediately declare firmly and finally the abandonment of all its territorial claims against its neighbors. Such a declaration, and Somalia's assertion of strict adherence to the principles of the UN Charter, the OAU Charter and the principles of the Nonaligned Movement--of respecting the sovereignty of countries and noninterference in their affairs--all represent the minimum which Ethiopia and Kenya demand of Somalia.

Somalia's refusal to confirm such a commitment means that both our countries must take all the necessary measures to defend the safety of our territories and ensure peace and stability in this region.

With regard to trilateral efforts to achieve social and economic development, both Ethiopia and the Republic of Kenya support such efforts. You may recall that Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan recently agreed to activate the joint ministerial committee between them with the aim of speeding up efforts to strengthen regional and developmental cooperation and to expand the framework of action so that their unity and cooperation can involve other countries, including Somalia. Unfortunately Somalia has taken no initiative indicating its desire to participate in any efforts of a peaceful nature. On the contrary, the Somali leaders chose to be a thorn in the side of their neighbors.

[Question] With regard to the Ethiopian-Somali conflict the OAU recently recognized that Ogaden (which Somalia considers part of Somalia) is an indivisible part of Ethiopia. How far, in your opinion, could this recognition be a guarantee to end the conflict?

[Answer] The OAU Charter incorporates a clear provision confirming the recognition of existing borders between member-states. In fact this recognition was one of the fundamental principles that the founding fathers of the organization deliberately laid down. But successive regimes in Somalia have shown their contempt not only for the OAU Charter but also for the UN Charter and the charter of the Nonaligned Movement by periodically launching armed raids across their borders. The good offices committee set up by the OAU tried on several occasions to reach a solution to this problem. The latest attempt by the committee in this regard was crushed by the all-out Somalia invasion of Ethiopia early last year. At the same time Somalia sent armed men to infiltrate adjacent Kenyan areas, where they assassinated a number of innocent local administration officials. Somalia's recognition of existing borders would naturally and without any doubt tackle the whole problem and put an end to the meaningless conflict, which has been going on for the past 20 years since Somalia's independence.

[Question] How does Ethiopia look upon President Ja'far Numayri's call for a summit meeting of the East African heads of state, and how well would such a conference be able to play a positive role in settling bilateral border disputes and achieving security?

[Answer] Ethiopia attaches great importance to personal and summit level contacts between leaders. In fact summit contacts between the leaders of Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan have taken place. We are looking forward to a similar meeting with the president of Djibouti. In the same spirit we support a wider summit for the East African states. This is because such a meeting, which we supported in the same spirit that prompted President Numayri to call for it, will pave the way for regional cooperation, to which we are looking forward because it is the only guarantee for both peace and stability in the area. It also paves the way toward rapid economic progress and social development and the mobilization and exploitation of all available resources to achieve these desired aims.

[Question] How far in your opinion can the geographical situation between Ethiopia and Sudan and the historical relations between the African coasts and the Arab world contribute to strengthening Arab-African integration?

[Answer] There has been and there still is continuing interaction and intermingling between the Arab world and Africa, particularly between Ethiopia and Sudan and Ethiopia and the Arabian Peninsula. This intermingling between peoples and cultures has through the ages been strengthened by geographical proximity and backed and nourished by the mutual desire to exchange ideas and trade. Although there were times when some tension prevailed, these relations stood the test of time and of difficult and adverse circumstances. For this reason we find that there are clearly objective conditions for construction and development in Arab-African relations and cooperation between these two worlds on the basis of the historical framework, which indeed provides a solid ground for proceeding toward an ever-growing cooperation based on the mutual appreciation of the interests of peoples in the Arab and African worlds.

[Question] How do you evaluate the U.S. attitude toward Ethiopia?

[Answer] The U.S. attitude toward the Ethiopian revolution is intractable and absolutely hostile. This certainly was not something unexpected. The United States was the principal power supporting the old regime. It was natural that the blow that hit the old regime also hit U.S. imperialism, whose reactions to the revolution could only be what they are. In order to compensate for the position it lost, the U.S. leadership resorted to hatching conspiracies and organizing the mobilizing of those hostile to the revolution inside and outside the country. It also helped and incited armed aggression from Somalia--aggression which is still continuing. The United States' obtaining of military bases in Berbera and Chisimaio in Somalia are signs and indications of the plan, hostile to the revolution, which aims at strengthening expansionist inclinations and, consequently, nipping in the bud the process of deepening the revolution among the Ethiopian masses.

[Question] The United States is still trying to obtain compensation for the American companies which were nationalized in Ethiopia. What is your government's opinion in this matter and is there any relation between this subject and your decision last July to expel the U.S. ambassador from Ethiopia.

[Answer] The question of compensation for the properties nationalized by the revolution is dealt with and looked into by the Compensations Committee which was set up immediately after the decision to nationalize major establishments was issued. What I would like to assert is that every case is considered according to its merits. Obviously the American companies fall within the framework of this operation and have not been excluded from the rules of evaluation.

As for the expulsion of the America ambassador, the reason, as was announced then, is simply that we have found that person quarrelsome and his presence not only not serving the Ethiopian-U.S. relations, which were tense in the first place, but also further exacerbating them.

[Question] What is the situation in Eritrea now, what are your government's plans for the creation of normal conditions there and what are the effects of this on your relations with Sudan?

[Answer] Returning the situation to normal in Eritrea begun some time ago, and since 1978, following the Ethiopian army's operations against the groups opposing unity. Life today in Eritrea is going on normally.

[Question] In view of the dead end the Egyptian-Israeli peace accords have reached, what is, in your opinion, the role the African countries can play to achieve a settlement for the Middle East problem?

[Answer] The OAU, as a vanguard organization of the African states, in the past took steps to contribute to settling the conflict in the Middle East. But these efforts have failed because of the intransigent attitude of the Israeli Government. The African states can still play an influential role in the achievement of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem taking into consideration the Palestinian people's right to establish a national home of their own. This can be in the form of total support to all the steps being taken by the United Nations to solve the problem and to avert a new battle in the area. Here I must assert that unilateral actions which serve only one side are fruitless and will not reach a comprehensive solution. This was clearly evident in the Egyptian unilateral deal which has confirmed and gave categorical proof to the world of the inevitability of such result.

SOMALIA

LIBERATION FRONT REPORTS ATTACK ON ETHIOPIANS

LD121910 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] In bitter fighting following a surprise attack on Abyssinian soldiers in (Godane), Jijiga region, gallant freedom fighters killed five Abyssinian soldiers and captured two heavy guns and many other weapons. The Abyssinians suffered heavy losses in terms of men wounded, abandoned weapons and so on.

CORRECTION TO WSLF REPORT ON ETHIOPIAN LOSSES

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Liberation Front Radio Claims 30 Ethiopians Killed," published in the 11 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT, R 3:

First line should read: On 6 February, the gallant Western...

UGANDA

OBOTE COMMENTS ON ATTACKS BY FREEDOM MOVEMENT

LD122012 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The president of Uganda, Dr Apollo Milton Obote, has refuted rumors that the so-called Uganda Freedom Movement [UFM], which carried out attacks on three policy stations in Kampala last weekend, are controlling or have captured any area in Uganda at all.

Dr Obote, who was speaking at a press conference at State House today, told journalists the policy is hunting for remnants and agents of the so-called UFM all over the country, and said that they will be dealt with according to the law of the Uganda Government.

In his statement on the recent events in Uganda, Dr Obote said last week the government received reports to the effect that lawless elements and saboteurs in our society were planning to destabilize the country. Measures were taken to secure important installations. At the same time the police requested assistance from the army in carrying out large-scale searches, which (?searches) revealed that such lawless elements and saboteurs do actually exist and were in possession of fairly large stocks of arms and ammunition of various types as well as long-distance and communication equipment.

The government does not believe that these arms and equipment were infiltrated into the country since the elections. And they must have come into the country over a period. This is because of the quantities involved.

When searches were mounted and arms and equipment began to be discovered, the lawless elements and saboteurs knew that the security forces were on their trail, became desperate and sought to act before they could be completely disabled and neutralized.

It has been reported abroad that those elements and saboteurs did attack military installations and police stations in and around Kampala, as well as elsewhere. The fact of the matter is that an attempt was made by these elements and saboteurs to attack the Kabamba military training school in the district of Mubende. The aim was to acquire arms. But the attackers were repulsed and did not take with them a single gun. That was on Friday, 6 February, 1981. There is no other military installation which has been attack

It has also been reported abroad that a group calling itself the UFM has claimed responsibility for the attack on several police stations and Luzira Prison. It is true that three police stations in and around Kampala were attacked in the early hours of 9 February.

It is also true that five island isolated police posts, not stations, one in Kabarole District and four in Mubende District, were attacked on various days between 6 and 9 February. It is not true that large stocks of arms were acquired by the attackers in these police stations and posts.

The Uganda police as it is known, is not an armed force and even during the recent general elections, the majority of them were deployed throughout Uganda unarmed. There are no large stocks of arms in any police station or police post anywhere in Uganda, except for the isolated police posts which normally, when fully established, have a maximum of 15 officers and men. None of the police stations in Kampala was (?run) over by the attackers. All the isolated police posts attacked were below their established strength. It appears clear to the government that the attack on the police stations were meant to frustrate the full implementation of government policy to entrust to the police alone the role of maintaining Uganda's security and demoralize the police who have started to take over their duties with enthusiasm and dedication after many years of neglect and subordination.

This was an attack on the security of every law-abiding Ugandan. [passage indistinct] and the attacks mounted by these bandits on the Luzira Prison.

Last month, on the recommendations of the committee for mercy, I released nearly 300 detainees from Luzira Prison. This you can check with the International Committee of the Red Cross. This policy will continue, but those who attacked Luzira Prison as well as all knowledgeable people in Uganda do know that among the detainees in Luzira Prison there were persons who are alleged to have committed the most heinous crimes against the people of this country.

Before the elections, the NCC [National Consultative Council] was debating a bill to put up special courts for the trial of persons now in Luzira who are alleged to have committed such crimes. My government is still considering how best to deal with such cases by special courts over existing courts. What has surprised me most, [words indistinct], the majority of the people of Uganda is the claim alleged to have been made by some Ugandans that they have made these attacks in order to restore democracy in Uganda. They have been reported to have said they formed their organization more than a year ago, long before my government came into existence.

[Words indistinct] who only yesterday were in the hierachy of a monstrous, dictatorial and murderous regime. [words indistinct] would go and attack several police stations and posts which symbolize the national image of the existence of law and order, particularly where arms are not to be obtained in such attacks.

If, therefore, the UFM exists, its recent alleged aim cannot be true.

In conclusion, I want to reaffirm what I stated in Tororo on 5 January, namely that my government shall be a humane and constitutional government. We do not accuse anybody on Radio Uganda or through any mass media for having committed this or that crime as Amin used to do. We shall leave the detection of crime to the police and the resolving of any such cases to the courts.

BRIEFS

FRG FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL AID--West Germany and Uganda have signed a memorandum of understanding under which West Germany will give Uganda financial and technical assistance in the form of grants. Today's memorandum of understanding will cater for commodity aid for the Ministries of Industry, Education, Animal Industry and Fisheries; Works; Cooperatives and Marketing; Transport; Lands, Minerals and Water resources; Agriculture and Forestry, Information and Broadcasting; Housing and Urban Development; and Uganda Railways Corporation. The memorandum also caters for financial assistance for the rehabilitation of roads, the commissioning of Lake Katwe salt factory, provision of telephone links between Kampala and Lake Katwe factory and provision of experts and funds for feasibility studies. The third part of the memorandum incorporates technical cooperation in the rehabilitation of dairy farms and modernization of water (?depots). The same memorandum provides for financial and technical assistance for 1982 and 1983. Detailed government negotiations between the two countries on all projects is expected to take place in the middle of April. [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Feb 81 LD/EA]

CAPE VERDE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REELECTS PRESIDENT, PREMIER

LD130116 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Aristedes Pereira was reelected president of the Republic of Cape Verde for another 5-year term by the People's National Assembly at a session held in the capital city of Praia yesterday.

At the proposal of the president of the republic, Pedro Pires was reelected prime minister in a secret ballot by the 63 deputies of the Cape Verdean assembly in accordance with the political constitution of the Republic of Cape Verde. The new cabinet will be sworn in by President Aristides Pereira this Sunday.

IVORY COAST

GUINEA-BISSAU FOREIGN MINISTER SEES PRESIDENT

AB122030 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The head of state this afternoon received a delegation from Guinea-Bissau. The audience lasted about half an hour. The head of the delegation, Mr Victor Saude Maria, who is vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council and minister of foreign affairs, made the following statement to newsmen:

[Begin recording] As you are aware, my country and Ivory Coast maintain excellent relations and our visit here falls within the framework of the periodic consultations that have always existed between our country and Ivory Coast.

We have brought a message from our president to President Houphouet-Boigny. During our discussions we briefed him on the recent events in Guinea-Bissau on 14 November 1980. We also discussed the cooperation between our two countries. I believe this visit will show Ivorian authorities that we are determined to maintain the same policy in our cooperation with Ivory Coast, that is, we are going to further strengthen our relations with this country. [end recording]

MALI

TRAORE INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL ISSUES

LD120757 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 2 Feb 81 p 2

[Mohamed Maiga and Hamidou Samba interview with Malian President Moussa Traore in Paris: "There Has Been No Attempted Coup d'Etat but an Attempt To Assassinate the Head of State"--date not given]

[Text] LE CONTINENT: Mr President, there is growing talk about Mali returning to the West African Monetary Union [UMOA]. What is the position?

Moussa Traore: The December 1967 and February 1968 Franco-Malian monetary agreements made provision not only for Mali's admission to the Franc Zone but also its integration into UMOA within a specified period. During that period a number of specific objectives were to be attained: chiefly reforming state companies and enterprises and balancing overseas accounts.

LE CONTINENT: Have those results been attained?

Moussa Traore: We can now state that a number of goals have been attained. Hence Mali, which is a member of the Franc Zone, can ask to rejoin UMOA.

LE CONTINENT: When could that reintegration come into force?

Moussa Traore: The negotiation of the Franco-Malian monetary agreements was long and arduous. Our admission to UMOA might therefore take weeks if not months. That will depend on the agreements which are reached, on the one hand between Mali and France and on the other between my country and its African partners.

LE CONTINENT: Has the situation in Africa, especially the Chadian situation, and Libyan designs in Western Africa favored Franco-Malian negotiations?

Moussa Traore: I do not think it is necessary to connect the two events. Franco-Malian relations do not date either from the Libyan incursion into Chad or from the situation in Western Africa which you mention.

LE CONTINENT: Mr President, what is Mali's stance on the Chadian problem?

Moussa Traore: Mali is a country with principles. The Lagos agreements included a provision that no neighboring state would intervene in Chad's internal affairs, simply because you should not be judge in your own case. When the National Unity Transition Government asked the Libyan troops to intervene, we advised President Goukouni Oueddei to observe the Lagos agreements to the letter; to put it bluntly that means the withdrawal of the Libyan troops.

LE CONTINENT: You are on your way home from the Islamic states' summit in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia. What concrete results were achieved for Africa, notably in the economic sphere?

Moussa Traore: It is too much to talk about economic results for Africa. In March 1977 the Arab-African summit in Cairo had defined principles. Since then it has not been possible to hold any such meeting in view of the series of events which have occurred on various sides. The third Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if was not attended by all the African states, since some are not Muslim. Nonetheless I can say that this conference was useful and positive in many respects for Muslim African countries. One of the essential problems was raised: the Islamic organization's support for the Sahel states. A dynamic resolution was passed by the Council of Ministers and will be ratified by the next conference.

One equally important point was the aid granted to the organization's less fortunate members. Funds of $3 billion have been earmarked for this prupose, one-third given by Saudi Arabia.

LE CONTINENT: What is the present position in the school crisis in Mali?

Moussa Traore: There is no school crisis proper in Mali but rather school agitation which dates from 1979-1980. During that period some pupils and students refused to follows courses and sit for examinations. That is why we were forced to suspend them this year. However the best ones will resume their studies in the next school year.

LE CONTINENT: The Malians continue to think that the president is going to show clemency by reopening classes this year....

Moussa Traore: I must insist that there is no point in those who do not want to study persisting. They will never study. I stress that the schools will be open for the 1981-1982 adademic year for those who would like to study.

LE CONTINENT: It is being rumored that France would be prepared to finance the reopening of the schools.

Moussa Traore: That's the first I've heard of it. It was not financial difficulties which closed some educational establishments.

LE CONTINENT: As secretary general of the Mali People's Democratic Union [UDPM], the only party, can you tell us the reasons for holding an extraordinary congress (on 11-13 February 1981) 2 years after the party's formation?

Moussa Traore: One year after the ordinary congress the Central Executive Bureau--the leadership body--observed gaps in the rules and internal regulations. The cadres also detected some shortcomings during a conference which I chaired in February 1980. The Central Executive Bureau took note of those remarks during the party's national council meeting. Hence the extraordinary congress which is aimed at filling these gaps.

LE CONTINENT: Would this congress be capable of breathing new life into the UDPM?

Moussa Traore: Certainly, because, as I have said, it will be a congress of dynamization.

LE CONTINENT: Are we to expect the departure of some leading figures?

Moussa Traore: The extraordinary congress' aim will not be to get rid of the secretary general, a few Central Executive Bureau members or the National Council. It will have to give its verdict on matters of principle. If implementation of these principles involves the secretary general's departure there is no reason why he should not bow to national public opinion.

LE CONTINENT: It seems that junior officers tried to overthrow the regime. Is this true and in what circumstances was the attempt made?

Moussa Traore: I must explain that there was no attempted coup d'etat but an attempt to assassinate the president. That act does not necessarily mean overthrowing the regime. As for the circumstances, they were made known during the trial of those irresponsible people. I leave my country's justice system to do its work because I am busy with the National Council meeting which has to prepare for the extraordinary congress.

NIGERIA

NO DECISION ON SHAGARI PARTICIPATION IN CHAD TALKS

AB131148 Paris AFP in French 1114 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Lagos, 13 Feb (AFP)--It has been learned from official sources in Lagos that, up to this morning, no decision had been made in Lagos concerning Nigerian President Shehu Shagari's participation in the Ndjamena tripartiate conference on Chad with the Chadian and Libyan heads of state, the date of which has not yet been fixed.

It has also been learned from a reliable source that the Nigerian delegation led by the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba, which left Lagos last Tuesday for Tripoli returned to the Nigerian capital via Ndjamena yesterday. Authorized sources do not exclude the possibility that Libya's second in command, Maj Abd as-Salam Jallud, who arrived in Ndjamena on Thursday, will go to Lagos on Saturday. His visit to Nigeria is expected to be confirmed or denied this afternoon.

The same sources added that Nigerian's decision to participate in the tripartite conference will depend on the results of the Nigerian delegation's visit to Tripoli.

DUSK-TO-DAWN CURFEW IMPOSED IN AREA OF KWARA STATE

AB121211 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] A dusk-to-dawn curfew has been imposed in Offa in the Oyun local government area of Kwara State. The state police command explained that the curfew became necessary as a result of the breakdown of law and order in the town. The police warned the public to keep away throughout the period of the curfew. However, those providing essential services are exempted. Trouble started in the town following a notice given to a religious sect to stop the building of an illegal structure on a piece of land belonging to the Oyun local government.

NIGERIAN HERALD Concern

AB121300 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The NIGERIAN HERALD is disturbed by the frequency of politically motivated crises in Offa area of Kwara state. The paper cites a recent incident during which the property of members of a political party were allegedly destroyed by thugs protesting against the demolition of a mosque. It condemns the barbarous act and calls on the state government to punish the culprits so as to avoid a recurrence.

LAGOS RADIO DENIES SABOTAGE IN EXPLOSION

AB121550 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The Largos State Broadcasting Corporation of Lagos has said that the blowup of Radio Nigeria transmitters at Ikorodu last weekend was not the first time. It said in a statement today that some time in August last year, the station experienced an explosion during which time it had to go off air for days.

This followed a report by Radio Nigeria last Tuesday that the main distribution part of its Ikorodu transmitter blew up a few hours after Radio Lagos, which had been operating it, moved out. Radio Lagos made it clear that it was not in any way involved in any act of sabotage to disturb the transmitting facilities of Radio Nigeria with whom it has cordial relations.

SENEGAL

DIOUF RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CHAD VICE PRESIDENT

AB131034 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Dakar, 13 Feb (AFP)--Senegalese President Abdou Diouf has received a message from Chad's vice president Abdel Kader Kamougue, it was announced here today. The content of the message, delivered by former Chadian Finance Minister Ngarnaryal Mbailemdana and former Chadian Ambassador Abdoulaye Tallot, was not revealed.

OPPOSITION LEADER SEES NEED FOR 'BROAD CONSENSUS'

LD120749 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 5 Feb 81 p 12

[Abi Taalib interview with Senegalese Democratic Party Deputy Secretary General Fara Ndiaye: "No Political Party Alone Can Resolve Senegal's Problems"--date and place not specified]

[Text] LE CONTINENT: Prime Minister Habib Thiam has recently announced a change in the constitution in the near future with a view to making possible the recognition of parties not yet recognized. Is the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS] pleased with this prospect?

F. Ndiaye: It pleases us for a number of reasons. First, because the government has thus admitted that we have been right--we who have been asking for several years that all parties be recognized and who have demanded, with supporting documents, that the Democratic National Rally, for instance, be recognized, something the government has always refused to do. We are also pleased inasmuch as this prospect seems to indicate the present regime's desire to adopt a sort of democratic open-door policy.

However, we are worried in a way. For, according to some persistent rumors, it appears that the aim of this coming recognition is merely to short-circuit the PDS. Obviously, in any political struggle anyone is entitled to prepare plans and try to implement them. What I am saying, however, is that if these are the Socialist Party's and government's intentions, they are likely to make a grave mistake. It seems to me neither wise nor realistic under the present circumstances to try to ignore the PDS.

LE CONTINENT: Your party believes that the team now in power is "unlawful." Now it is believed that Mr Abdou Diouf intends to hold early elections. Are you prepared to participate in such elections?

F. Ndiaye: Yes. We are prepared to participate in elections whether they are held early or not because our party has made certain promises. The agreement which our party has concluded with its activists provides for a democratic conquest of power (LE CONTINENT note: at the opening of the PDS convention [PDS secretary general] Wade stated that he "no longer believed in a democratic conquest of power"). We believe that the only way to achieve power is by winning elections. But our party has existed since 1974 and has therefore gained practical experience of the Senegalese code and electoral system. Even though we intend to participate in elections, experience has taught us that we should make our participation conditional on a reform of the electoral code, simply in order to ensure equal chances for the competing parties. The present Senegalese electoral code is such that the party in power cannot lose the elections.

LE CONTINENT: A month after achieving power, the new president gives the impression of taking up the challenges which he had set for himself. Do you not believe that the PDS is being overtaken by events?

F. Ndiaye: First of all I would like to tell you that I cannot see on what concrete grounds you base your statement that 30 days after becoming president Mr Abdou Diouf is taking up challenges which he had resolved to take up. First, I do not believe that he has set any challenges for himself. It is Senegal which has been confronted with challenges, and I cannot see what has been done since he became president.

However, there are some other matters which I believe to be important but which people seem to overlook. It is the fact that President Abdou Diouf is the same man who, for 10 years, has been in charge of a government policy which, in my view, has largely contributed toward the catastrophic situation in the economic and financial spheres with which we are now faced.

As I see it, there are two possibilities: Either Prime Minister Abdou Diouf, who was in complete control of the situation, knew what he was doing and agreed with what was being done--and, if so, I cannot see why he should suddenly change his fundamental options and his policy merely because he has crossed the Avenue Roume (LE CONTINENT note: The avenue running between the presidency and the seat of government)--or he disagreed with what he himself did for 10 years, but did it nonetheless--and this makes you think about the personality of an individual who for 10 years pursued a policy with which he disagreed.

LA CONTINENT: In your view, how can Senegal extricate itself from the difficult situation in which it has found itself. Through a considerable increase in foreign aid or by changing its present rulers?

F. Ndiaye: Your question seems to me to be of fundamental importance. I know that the international community is determined to help Senegal for a number of reasons, especially of a strategic nature. I know in the coming months that community is to give Senegal large-scale financial aid. However, I do not believe that international aid will resolve Senegal's problems.

I believe that no political party now has the necessary political base to straighten out the situation. Any improvement will above all require a national upsurge and it will be possible to ensure it only if a broadly-based consensus in the political sphere is achieved. I cannot see any salvation for Senegal outside such a consensus.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES--Diplomatic changes affecting Senegal's embassies in eight countries--Great Britain, Japan, Cameroon, Algeria, Tunisia, USSR, China and Cape Verde--were decided by the Ministerial Council, it was learned on Wednesday. The following ambassadors have been appointed: to Great Britain: Mr Ousmane Camara, former minister of higher learning; Japan: Mr Ibrahima Boye, previously ambassador to Canada; Cameroon: Mr Mohamed Ly, former secretary of state; Algeria: Dr Matar Ndiaye, former ambassador to Cameroon; Tunisia: Mr Ibra Deguene Ka, former ambassador to China; China: Mr Mamadou Seyni Mbengue, former ambassador to the USSR; Cape Verde Islands: Mr Mamadou Laity Ndiaye, who will be based in Dakar. Five roving ambassadors, newly created positions which justify the closure of 23 Senegalese embassies and consulates last July, have been appointed. They are: the former ambassador to India, Mr Serigne Babacar Hipp; Mrs Beckers nee Claude Absa Diallo, formerly at UNESCO; Mr Keba Birame Cisse, formerly to Iran; formerly to the Comoro Islands, Mr Yaya Coly; and Mr Alioune Cisse, formerly ambassador to Mauritania. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1349 GMT 4 Feb 81 AB]

SIERRA LEONE

CONTEH ADDRESSES NONALIGNED MEETING IN NEW DELHI

For a Freetown Domestic Service report on Sierra Leone Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Abdulai Conteh's speech to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi, see page A 11 of the 12 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG VIEWS DEMOCRATIC TURNHALLE ALLIANCE

LD122356 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's Objective"]

[Text] The view of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] is that the South African administrator general should remain in South-West Africa but that his office should in due course become merely symbolic. This clarifies the current South-West African situation, the territory's relationship with Pretoria, the steady shift of the center of political gravity to its elected representatives, of whom the DTA forms a majority, and their attitude toward an independence settlement.

All along it has been Pretoria's standpoint that the future of South-West Africa should be decided exclusively by South-West Africans. Its policy as administering power under the League of Nations mandate has been one of gradual withdrawal. That means the progressive handing over of government to the local populace, and the stage has now been reached where Pretoria's role is limited to maintaining order and an unthreatened and fair environment for the further implementation of the independence process. A South African administrator general without executive power would symbolize that state of affairs and the authority which the internal representatives now exercise.

The Council of Ministers is today composed of these representatives chosen from a National Assembly that was elected at the end of 1978 at a one-man-one-vote poll. Their ability to perform both the administrative and the executive function has been demonstrated. They were recognized at the recent Geneva conference and they have today a central and indispensable contribution to make to any settlement, but their objective remains a settlement which is internationally acceptable. That is why the chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, opposes the scrapping of the post of administrator general. He says that the recall of this South African representative would be interpreted as a move toward unilateral independence which he rejects. He also points out that it would render the UN settlement Resolution 435 null and void since the post of administrator general forms in his description an absolute and irrevocable part of the resolution. That is the position as it has now been clarified. The internal representatives have established their bona fides and their capacity to manage the territory's affairs, but they continue to seek a solution which would have international approval.

ZIMBABWE

REPORTAGE ON BULAWAYO CLASHES, RETURN OF CALM

Mugabe Statements

LD121524 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 12 Feb 81 CA

[Text] Salisbury--The prime minister Comrade Mugabe told the House of Assembly that a column of ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army] former guerrillas gathered north of Bulawayo ready to attack. The city is to be attacked by the Zimbabwe Air Force fighter craft. Comrade Mugabe said a sinister pattern has developed in and around Bulawayo with ZIPRA soldiers rejecting orders from their own high command and taking action into their own hands in an effort to smash ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] forces in the area.

Under cover of darkness and with fighting already taking place, ZIPRA men at the temporary camp at Essexvale, about 20 km east of the city, had mounted armed personnel carriers and other fighting vehicles to invade the Bulawayo area and throw their weight behind the unlawful dissidents already fighting in the township.

The prime minister disclosed that prompt action by the lawful forces of the government had wiped out three armoured personnel carriers, one command car and a Landrover. He did not mention casualties.

As the prime minister was speaking a police message was handed to him revealing that the armored columns of heavily armed ZIPRA troops moving on Bulawayo from their base at Gwaai River had ignored warnings to stop at Kenmaur, 150 km north of Bulawayo. Earlier Comrade Mugabe said the heads of the columns had been stopped with orders to withdraw and he told the house that the men had been warned that they risked the most serious repercussions. Despite a public address by ZIPRA Commander Lockhart Mashiku the men decided to proceed to the city. Comrade Mugabe said soon after he heard that the heavily armed ZIPRA men had overrun the perimeters of their camp at Entumbane Township, launching an attack on the national army unit stationed at a nearby beerhall and cutting off the camp. Despite warnings after an armored column smashed through the ZIPRA rebels, that an air attack would soon come, no outcome had been reached.

Nkomo Visit

LD130954 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Feb 81 CA

[Text] The minister without portfolio and the leader of ZAPU-PF, Comrade Joshua Nkomo, flew to Bulawayo last night to assess the level of the clashes between units of the national army at various camps in the city. Comrade Nkomo declined to speak to newsmen on arrival in Bulawayo. Meanwhile, all has been reported quiet around the troubled cantonment where fighting erupted on Wednesday night.

Connemara Surrender

LD131434 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Feb 81 CA

[Text] ZIMBABWE INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY [ZIANA], quoting highly placed sources, reports that dissidents at the Connemara mine near Gwelo today gave themselves up after they had been warned that the air force was en route to conduct an air strike against them. An earlier report had stated that Connemara had in fact been bombed. The agency reports that the ground troops have arrived at the camp and are attempting to disarm the rebels.

Area 'Normal'

LD130944 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 13 Feb 81 CA

[Text] The Ministry of Defense announces that events in the Bulawayo area have returned to normal and that Bulawayo public may proceed to their places of employment as usual. School children may also return to school.

Fighting Quelled

LD131408 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Feb 81 CA

[Text] Bulawayo--Reports from the city indicate that the clashes between the dissident former guerrillas and Zimbabwe security forces have come to an end. Police report that there was no further shooting overnight after security forces quelled intensive faction fighting in Entumbane Township yesterday. Life in the city is returning to normal with shops reopened, school children back to school and people at work. National army troops are holding their forward position on a high-level bridge overlooking the camps where the former guerrillas waged battle for about 16 hours from Wednesday night. More ambulances are expected to go into the military camps today to complete mopping-up operations.

MANGWENDE ADDRESSES NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

For an AFP report on Foreign Minister Witness Magund Mangwende's address to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi, see page A 11 of the 12 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.